SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

FROM THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

HORSES and trainers are beginning to arrive from Hyderabad amongst us, and what is this we hear? The settling, though speculation was not so brisk as usual, has been a very bad one, and there are likely to be at least half a dozen defaulters. Why is this thus? Surely the rules provide against such contingencies if they are adhered to.

AMONGST the arrivals from Hyderabad is the great Arab Euphrates, great in more senses than one, for not only has he won the most valuable prizes for Arabs in India, but he is about the largest Arab ever seen in this country, being nearly sixteen hands high. But we are likely soon to see some still bigger ones, for Mr. Blunt' the enthusiastic admirer of the Arab steed, has bred some of pure blood at Crabbet Park in England, where, we are told, the yearlings average 14-1, and the two-years old 15 hands, with good strength.

BUT in our opinion Young Revenge was the best performer at Hyderabad, and he is comparatively a small horse, 14-3 we believe, but all blood and wire, and a perfect mover. It is a pity that the two cracks did not come together, but the owner of Euphrates could hardly be expected to accept the handicap weight of 10st. 3lbs.

THE Midnapore Races have been postponed, owing to clashing with other meetings and paucity of entries to the second week in January.

BURDWAN Races begin to-day. Our special commissioner, who went up to inspect the course, says that it is by no means in good order, but there are several horses arrived or expected, and there ought to be two good after-noons' amusement.

THE Calcutta Race-course in the morning is now well worth a visit, as there are upwards of fifty horses to be seen out every morning, if you only get up some time before sunrise. Some of the cross country cracks, about to perform at Ballygunge, can also now be seen, as practice over the Ballygunge course is stopped, the first day of the performances coming off on Saturday next.

OLD ANARCHY is not as yet dead as we were informed; in fact he is getting better under Dr. Hare's treatment, who has tapped about five gallons of water and pus out of his chest on different occasions. But so far as his turf carreer goes he is virtually dead.

WE are told that Mr. Whitehead gave general satisfaction as starter at Hyderabad, and hope his services will be secured for the Calcutta Meeting.

WE may expect the racing to show an improvement in Calcutta to that of late years, we mean in the Arab Racing line, as we notice that, in addition to H. H. Aga Khan's Arab horses, we shall have our old friend, Mr. Whitehead, amongst us with, at least four, Arabs, among them the winner of the Hyderabad Gold Cup, *viz.*, Euphrates, and the wonderful pony Sattara. Having to some extent studied the form of the latter, we should much like to see a match between him and Rex.

THE statement that Ecarte, who met with an accident at the Dehra Doon Races, had been destroyed is incorrect, for we hear that he is still alive and on the way to Bombay, although it is very doubtful if he will ever be able to race again.

WE hear from Indore that Kendall has arrived there to train and taken to sole charge of the Nawab of Jowrah's stud with the following horses:—Little Duke, Mistletoe and Lillie Bridge. We wish him and the Sporting Nawab every success.

WE have just been informed that the splendid grey Arab Child of the Desert has been purchased for stud purposes. There can be no doubt that the horse is a good one, both in performance, but he should make his name prominent as a sire. We should be glad to hear where he is gone to, and hope that such a fine sire has not been allowed to leave the country.

WE would draw attention to the advertisements of the Annual All-comers' Rifle Shooting Matches of the Calcutta Volunteers for this season. The prizes are handsome and liberal, and it will be seen that the entrance fee has been reduced from five to four rupees, whilst the number of entries has been increased from three to five. This ought to produce a good entry and competition.

WE hear that there is a good chance of the great Arab Crusader again appearing on the Turf, but not this season. His careful trainer, Dignum, thinks that by a long rest and good treatment he can be got round again.

ONE of the results of the Hyderabad Meeting was that Mr. Maitland purchased from Abdool Rahman the fouryear-old Arab colt Rangoon for Rs. 7,000, and his performances show that he is worth all the money.

ALL Mr. Maitland's horses, including his new purchase, Rangoon, are for sale, as the owner leaves for Australia on the 13th of January. Mr. Maitland is about as good a judge of a horse as there is in India, and any animal from him should be worth looking after. The two best ponies in India at present, Rex and Sattars, were both purchased from Mr. Maitland.

WE understand that the Ballygunge Cup, which has hitherto been supplied by Messrs. Elkington & Co., of London, is this year to be from the Workshop of Messrs. Orr & Sons, of Madras, and is, we are informed, a unique specimen of oriental silversmith's work.

THE Ballygunge Races are being held earlier this year as an experiment. We are glad to observe that the course is in excellent order, has been altered considerably, and with the improvements generally may be described as the Sandown of India. The entrances are good, comprising most of the crack chasers in India, and the meeting should be, as it deserves, a great success.—*Asian.*

LUCRETIA GARFIELD.

IT is an earnest, well-poised, thoughtful mind that expresses itself in the portrait of Mrs. Garfield. As we contemplate it we scarcely wonder at the devotion which has shown itself capable of bearing and hoping all things at the bedside of her suffering husband, the President. As a woman she possesses more perceptive ability than the average of people. Mark the prominence of the forehead over the eyes the breadth of the nose at its root. She is a ready observer and prompt to seize any fact or datum that may be presented to her notice. She has also more than average self-reliance, firmness, and decision. She can read character with readiness and has great faith in her impressions. It is said that Mr. Garfield's domestic relations were of the happiest kind; that his wife was not to him merely his housekeeper and the mother of his children, but an intelligent, congenial companion, who helped him in his struggle with the world and cheered him in his sunshine. The daughter of an Ohio farmer, Lucretia Rudolph is described as being at seventeen "a quiet, thoughtful girl of singularly sweet and refined disposition, fond of study and reading, an possessing a warm heart and a mind capable of steady growth." At this time she was attending the Geauga Academy at Chester, and there James A. Garfield, a boy of eighteen, who was working his own way towards an education, met her. Three years later the two met at the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Portage Co., Ohio, where Garfield was still the hard-working student. A mutual attachment sprang up between them, which culminated in their marriage in the fall of 1858; Mr. Garfield being then teacher of Latin and Greek in Hiram school, having returned from Williams College to take the place of a teacher in the academy where he had once served as janitor. And the farmer's daughter was well fitted to be a teacher's wife, as she had acquired a knowledge of Latin, Greek, German, and French, and was well informed in mathematics and modern literature, being able to assist her husband in the preparation of his lectures. We have said that Mrs. Garfield is well educated. She has besides education a liberal share of that good sense which comes from an earnest and thoughtful appreciation of the experiences incident to every-day life. It is this good sense which constitutes the fundamental element of true culture. An extract from one of her letters to Mr. Garfield, which appeared in the *Student*, a paper published by the students of Hiram College, shows in a marked degree culture of mind and heart. The letter was written about ten years ago and was intended only for the eyes of Mr. Garfield, but somehow it fell into the hands of the president of the College, and he made use of it in a lecture to the students. It is as follows: "I am glad to tell that out of all sad toil and disappointments of the summer just ended, I have risen up to a victory; that silence of thought since you have been away has won for my spirit a triumph. I read something like this the other day: 'There is no healthy thought without labour, and thought makes the labour happy.' Perhaps this is the way I have been able to climb up higher. It came to me one morning when I was making bread. I said to myself, 'Here I am compelled by an inevitable necessity to make our bread this summer. Why not consider it a pleasant occupation, and make it so by trying to see what perfect bread I can make?' It seemed like an inspiration, and the whole of life grew brighter. The very sunshine seemed flowing down through my spirit into the white loaves, and now I believe that my table is furnished with better bread than ever before; and this truth, old as creation, seems just how to have become fully mine—that I need not be the shrinking slave of toil, but its real master, making whatever I do yield me its best fruits. You have been king of your work so long that may be you will laugh at me for having had no long without my crown, but I am too glad to have found it at all to be entirely disconcerted even by your merriment. Now, I wonder if right here does not lie in that 'terrible wrong,' or at least some of it, of which the woman suffragists complain. The wrongly educated woman thinks her duties a disgrace, and frets under them or shirks them if she can. She sees man triumphantly pursuing his vocations, and thinks it is the kind of work he does which makes him grand and regnant; whereas it is not the kind of work at all, but the way in which and the spirit with which he does it."—*Phrenological Journal* (U.S.)

CO-OPERATIVE SIGHTSEEING.

COULD by any chance the shades of Magellan, Drake, or Cook, have visited Southampton Docks a short time ago, they might have seen a sight calculated to evoke some well-salted sea-oaths. The 'magnificent steam-yacht Ceylon, 2110 tons register,' has left for a voyage round the world. The promoters of this amateur effort at circumnavigation have fixed the fare at £500, so that every security is provided for the company being of the most objectionable type. They will not be wealthy enough, or liberal enough, to go 'globe-trotting' by the usual line of steamers, while they will have just enough money to make them purse-proud, and suggest pockets sufficiently well filled to admit of an outing more costly than the grand tour on the 'Continong.' For this sum the managers of the expedition will—or will be expected to—provide all the delicacies of the season, to land the excursionists at more than forty ports, and, generally speaking, at any places which the majority may have a fancy to visit. Amusements are to be provided on board. We have not heard whether a chaplain of expansive views has been hired to play the part of his prototype on board the old East Indiaman after a five months' voyage; but, of course, a 'skilful matron' and an 'experienced surgeon' will be always at the call of the circumnavigating sybarites. Sailing over summer seas, dozing under sun-proof awnings, looking at men and manners undisturbed by the anxiety that in ten minutes the men will be fighting for your luggage, and displaying their manners by seeing in how many boats they can carry it ashore, and loitering away the sunny hours in the congenial company of scholars and gentlemen, easy-mannered ladies, and neo-Greeks, are among the attractions with which the hook for the people with five hundred pounds, and a year to spare, is baited.

This is very pleasant. Unhappily it has another side, and, though it would be harsh to discourage the amateur circumnavigators on the threshold of their venture, it may be as well to warn them that, being human, they must not expect to escape the misfortunes of less favoured mortals. The Ceylon is not the first ship of the kind, that has set out on a similar cruise. In the United States three or four years ago some people tried to get up a trip of this sort, but their efforts ended in naught. A second actually started from France, and, before it had been three months at sea, came to utter grief. This voyage was a wonderful affair—on paper. Half the committee were 'decorees,' members of the Institute, or Peers of the Republic. Professors of every imaginable science were to accompany it, and lectures were to be delivered on objects of interest, after the manner of the 'tutor' in *Sandford and Merton*. It was to be a trip of more than Britannic morality. Ladies were not permitted to take passages. Baccarat was tabooed, absinthe forbidden, ribald tales were *défendus*, and bad boys, after they had been ashore, had their breaths smelt by an experienced toper stationed at the gangway. But after all this company of model travellers fell from grace, and at this moment several of the incensed voyageurs are prosecuting the crestfallen direction in the French courts of law. Then there was the Quaker City of whose proceedings Mark Twain gave a more or less accurate account. It kept to Europe, and here was a perfect success. Indeed, the Americans excel in the management of co-operative sightseeing. They are less bumptious in each other's society than the folks of the Old World, and get up trips more easily to all manner of curious places. They organised a gigantic hunting expedition to New Mexico and Texas some years ago; and college youths have before this reached Greenland in a hired schooner. Professors of Natural History take their pupils on camping out expeditions, teaching them to shoot, trap, and to know all about birds, beasts, plants, and rocks. But in this stiffer region of the earth we are less philistine. We have more individuality in the crowd, and have very little aptitude for sinking our own views for the good of the majority. Hence such trips have never succeeded on our side of the globe. In May last a genius in Bergen was vigorously advertising a yacht expedition to the Arctic regions, which was about as brilliant an idea as that suggested Mr. Cheyne. Nor are we aware that the 'expédition Russe de navigation autour du monde sous le patronage du Yacht Club fluvial de St. Petersbourg' has proved more popular. The fare was to have been from 4,500 to 7,500 roubles, according to space. There was, as in the American project, no restriction as to sex, and the vessel was to be away from June to August, and to have been absent 375 days; 47,410 miles were to be sailed over (they were very particular to a mile or two), 175 days were to have been consumed on the voyage, and 200 were allotted to 'jours de stationnements.' However—at present, all the days come under the latter category.

But long before any of these ventures, there was a famous failure of a like kind. In the year 1836, Master Hakluyt tells how the 'Trinity and the Minion set out on a voyage of American discovery, manned by young gentlemen from the Inns of Court and Chancery, 'and divers others of good worship, desirous to see the strange things of the world.' They did see them, for before the trip ended they began to eat each other, and would have in time played the game of Mr. Gilbert's 'elderly naval man,' had not—' such was the mercie of God'—a French ship, 'well furnished with victuall,' come into the hands of these amateur pirates. Indeed, though cannibalism in an age of preserved meats is not one of the contingencies of such a voyage, yet in its very nature it is sure to be a failure. Everybody is as good as everybody else; they all pay the same amount of money, and think they must all have their individual whims and eccentricities equally consulted; and as they cannot have their own way, they make things generally uncomfortable. The thousand and one inconveniences of even the most luxurious trip, they attribute to the 'favouritism of the captain,' the 'incompetency of the steward,' and the general absurdity of the direction' generally. Then they write to the papers, and act in a manner so plainly mutinous that even the mildest of captains declares that it will be necessary to put some of his passengers in irons unless they behave more meekly. On board such a yacht as the Ceylon—and we take the case merely as hypothetical—the passengers may be all strangers to each other, of different tastes and temper, and with no possible bond of union except that they have paid £500 apiece 'to see the strange things of the world.' For a time all is likely to run smoothly enough. The ladies may swear friendship, and talk off the fag-end of the news of the old land they have left. But soon disagreeables will arise. The women will discover too much, or too little, about each other, and the men will be compelled to take the women's parts. Friction must ensue. Tittle-tattle will circulate. The scandalous conduct' of Miss A. at Valparaiso, and the 'shameful flirtation' of Mrs. B. with the mail-agent at Yokowaddi, will shock the British matron; whom only an urgent sense of duty to herself—and the impossibility of getting back the £500—induce to continue the cruise in such seamy society. The tourists will see a good deal of the outside of the globe, but they will only get a very superficial idea of what they see. They will learn about as much regarding the world and its ways as the intelligent foreigner, driving through the streets of an English town, ascertains about British family life; and will return home with a strange notion that the earth is a mixture of sandy coasts and rocky cliffs, varied by sea-ports, where society is made up of shipping agents, ships'-husbands, consuls' clerks, and hotel-keepers, and where the universal language spoken is English, interspersed with a few words of a gibberish called Spanish, or Arabic, or Chinese. In like manner, Humboldt said of Bayard Taylor, the Ceylon tourists will in nine months, have, perhaps, 'travelled further than most men and seen less.'—*World.*

THE SPECULATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

ATTENTIVE readers of American intelligence are well aware that there is just now very great confidence in all the leading United States Markets. The desire to buy is very strong, and prices have in many cases been forced so high as to impede distribution. Cotton, for example, can rarely be bought in any United States port and shipped to England without loss. It is now known that the interior markets in the South are relatively higher even than those at the ports. Similar indications of a desire to hold back merchandise for higher prices are observable in the case of other kinds of raw produce. In part this speculative movement is based upon the drought which prevailed throughout a large part of the United States during the past autumn; but it has been very largely fed by unusual abundance of money which has prevailed in the States for some time past. The effect of this upward tendency in prices has been to check exports and to encourage imports. The extent to which these changes have taken place may be gathered from the following figures, showing the excess of the exports of merchandise from the United States beyond the imports during the month of September and the last 12 months of each of preceding months. The latest returns of the Bureau of Statistics give the following particulars:—

Excess Exports of Merchandise.

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Month of September, 1881	6,769,000
Month of September, 1880	17,997,000
January 1 to September 30, 1881	221,765,000
January 1 to September 30, 1880	73,795,000

These figures show very plainly that during last September the tendency towards an increase in the excess of exports was arrested, and enough is known to give good reason for belief that the same feature will be conspicuous in the returns for October and November. In correspondence with this change in the movements of merchandise we find that the movements in the imports of precious metals has also declined seriously. The surplus of imports of gold and silver coin and bullion into the United States during the month and nine months ended 30th September during each of the past two years were as follows:—

Excess Imports of Gold and Silver.

	$
Month of September, 1881	10,326,000
Month of September, 1880	19,101,000
January 1 to September 30, 1881	37,630,000
January 1 to September 30, 1880	39,536,000

Here again we see a distinct change in September. During the earlier months of the year there was a large surplus on balance in the imports of the precious metals. In September the surplus was not much more than half of that recorded in the corresponding month of last year. The position, in short, is this:—America has for a long time past been drawing from Europe and from Australia large quantities of the precious metals which have been quickly transformed into money. Now, everyone knows that the effect of a rapid and large increase in the supply of money in any community is to promote confidence, to stimulate enterprise, to quicken speculation, and to raise prices. The consequence of this last change is seen in the discouragement of exports and the encouragement of imports of merchandise. And this feature is usually accompanied by a diminished importation of the precious metals. It seems pretty clear, therefore, from the figures we have quoted, that the United States have reached a point at which these various changes have begun definitively to take place. Whether or not the altered currents will continue to flow in their new channels, or will be ultimately turned back again into the old ones, is a question which may be left. For the present it seems certain that the excess in the exports of merchandise and the excess in the imports of the precious metals have been arrested. America is withholding from Europe her cotton, her corn, and other products, and she is taking from this side less gold.

We have at present no means of estimating the extent to which this speculative movement is well-founded. The returns of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington point to a diminished production of cotton and corn; but the figures furnished by this department have, when indicating scarcity, so often proved misleading, that they cannot be implicitly relied upon. The facts at present within sight point to the conclusion that the current speculation in the United States is founded more upon the abundance of money there than upon the scarcity of commodities. Referring to the altered condition of things to which we have alluded, the *New York Commercial Chronicle* says:—"There is only one conclusion to be drawn from the change, and that is the unfavourable one that miscellaneous articles, no less than our chief staples, are sharing in the diminished outward movement, due in part to higher prices also ruling for such articles. What makes the present situation the more to be deplored is that there appears to be so little basis for the extreme values ruling. While our exports of breadstuffs are shrinking to very small dimensions, our storehouses here and at the West are filled to overflowing. Accumulating stocks and rising prices are not natural concomitants. Sooner or later holders will be forced to realise this. At present, if prices were reasonable, we could find a market for our surplus products; later on there is danger, in the case of grain at least, that the surplus will be left on our hands, foreign consumers having gone elsewhere to supply their demands."

How far this tendency to check the movement of produce from the grower to the consumer may have influenced the flow of cotton from the plantations is, of course, impossible to say. That it must have had an appreciable influence in this direction no one can doubt. The large amounts of money which, during the past two years, have been added to the circulation of the United States, have been almost entirely absorbed by the country population. Dwellers in cities have usually acquired the habit of banking, and as the banks do not hold any large increase of money we must infer that the agricultural section of the American people holds very large supplies of money, and that it has no motive of a pecuniary kind for pressing forward its products for sale. This is especially true of the cotton-growing states, which are well known to be exceedingly prosperous. Unless, therefore, the cotton growers have by some wonderful process become confident and speculative mania which appears to rule the whole country we are compelled to conclude that the planters are not sending forward their produce in such quantities as might have been accustomed to do in former years. It is said that the speculators who are acting in anticipation of higher prices for cotton in New York and other large markets of the United States have been buying cotton in the interior, and are running a competition on the part of planters to withhold their crops, we can hardly imagine any circumstance more likely than this to encourage them in such a course. Be this as it may, it is certain that the prosperous and independent condition of the planters and the prevailing speculative spirit are calculated to deter planters from hurrying their produce to market, and that the diminished receipts at the ports is to be ascribed in part, though it is impossible to say how far, to these influences.—*Manchester Guardian*, November 17.

SEIZURE OF REVOLVERS AT BRADFORD.

JOHN TOBIN, aged 40, of Manningham, Bradford was on Tuesday (Nov. 15th.) brought before the Bradford magistrates on the charge of having in his possession deadly weapons and ammunition for an unlawful purpose.

The Town Clerk (Mr. W. T. M'Gowen) stated that from books found in possession of the prisoner, along with fire-arms and ammunition, it was perfectly plain that the prisoner had some connexion with what is called a "brotherhood" for the establishment of an Irish Republic, and one of the purposes of this brotherhood is to obtain what they are pleased to call "war material." He (the Town Clerk) intended to ask for but two more officers in the box to show how the prisoner's connexion with the illegal combination was discovered. He might mention that his worship the Mayor, as the chief magistrate of the borough, thought that, in the circumstances, it was his duty to place himself in communication with the Home Office, and no doubt he would receive some letter from that authority in the course of a day or two. The seizure was effected early on Sunday morning, and the letter was addressed to the Home Office on Monday.

Police-constable Coulson, of the Borough police force, was called, and said that he had known the prisoner for some time. For a while prisoner occupied a place with his wife at 46, Beamsley-street, but he removed from there to a cellar dwelling in Silk-street. Acting upon information he received, witness visited the place where prisoner was supposed to live in Silk-street, early on Sunday morning last. He found there Mrs. Tobin, a son, and a young woman lodger. The prisoner was not in the house. He knew there saw a large box in the supposed to have come to the prisoner about 18 months since. He told the West Riding Police that that was what he had been looking for for some time, and on opening the box, he saw a carpet bag containing revolvers. He said, "This is what I have been seeking for for some time." In another box, he found another carpet bag, and altogether he got about 40 revolvers. They were new revolvers. The women protested that they knew nothing of them. He also found a quantity of ammunition.

The prisoner, in reply to a question by the Town Clerk, said in an almost inaudible voice, he did not wish to answer any questions.

Superintendent Laycock said he was present on Sunday morning at the prisoner's house in Silk-street, and his attention was directed to a chiffonniere, and there he found the book produced. It contained the rules and regulations of the I. R. B., and was entitled "Rules and Regulations of the Government of the I. R. B.," in the North of England Division."

The Town Clerk said that this was supposed to mean the Irish Republican Brotherhood. He then read the following extract from the rules governing the brotherhood:—"Rules, laws, and regulations for the government of the I. R. B. in the North of England Division. The North of England Division of the I. R. B. consists from Scaffell, in the south, to Berwick, in the north, and embraces the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire, and the northern counties of Wales." The pamphlet then went on to state that "in accordance with that section of the constitution of the I. R. B. which invests each divisional executive with power to frame and enact laws for the Government of their division, the Executive of the North of England declare and promulgate the ensuing and following laws, which will be held binding upon every member of the I. R. B. in the division, in addition to the constitution of I. R. B., which is binding upon every member in Ireland, England, and Scotland." The laws for enlistment were then set forth, the first rule being as follows:—"No man to be admitted into the I. R. B. unless recognized as a member or soldier of the I. R. B., until he has first taken the oath of allegiance to the Irish Republic. Previous to the administering of the oath of allegiance the man's character must be investigated, and declared as a fit and proper person to become a member, at an ordinary meeting of the section or circle, and if the majority of those present vote in his favour the oath can be administered." Rule 4 was as follows:—"No man to be recognized as a member of the I. R. B., unless elected by duly authorized officers of the I. R. B., the said officers being the centre B. S. or C. S. of a circle, or authorized commissioners of the divisional executive. The Town Clerk next read some of the rules regulating the members' duties. One was to the effect that every member of the I. R. B. in employment is required to pay the sum of not less than 3d. weekly towards the purchasing of war material, and a further sum of 1d. monthly to defray the expenses of the organization, as also to contribute to the best of his ability to all extra levies that might be made from time to time, from time to time to make. Any member in employ who refuses or neglects his duty in this respect to be expelled. Note D, refers to war materials, and states that these are absolutely necessary requisites, not only for the safety of the material, but for the safety of the organization, and that its principles would be sternly enforced, as every weapon seized not only endangered the individual from whom it was seized, but it awakened police vigilance, and tended to endanger the safety of the material and the circle, and created almost insurmountable difficulties, besides hindering future supplies. The earnest attention of members was called to these rules. Protection was necessary in order to prevent exposure of the interests of the organization at large, and therefore it was deemed necessary to forbid a general distribution of materials. Note E in the appendix to the book of rules set forth that the object of the organization was the immediate preparation for any emergency. "No time," it is stated, "should be lost by any circle in obtaining the requisite material; the opportunities of to-day might not be ours to-morrow. While arms can be obtained they should; money can be accumulated at any time, but the supply of materials, once passed, is gone for ever." The Town Clerk said he thought he had said enough before the Bench to justify them in remanding the prisoner for one week.

The prisoner was accordingly remanded until the 22nd November.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 17.

THE German Parliament was opened to-day by an Imperial message which was read by Prince Bismarck, who mentioned that he had been requested by the Emperor to excuse His Majesty's absence to the House on the ground of indisposition. The message commences by declaring that the Budget presents a gratifying picture of the results of the economic policy of the Government, and announces that the measures to be introduced were the treaty for the incorporation of Hamburg with the German Customs Union, Bills for the prolongation of the Legislative and Budget periods, the Accident Insurance Bill, a measure for the organization of benefit societies, the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, and the Liquor Tax. The speech next emphatically points out that social evils are not to be remedied by repression alone, but rather by the concurrent and positive promotion of the welfare of the working classes. The message proceeds:—

"The Emperor will look back upon all successes with the greater satisfaction if he can bequeath to the Fatherland new and lasting guarantees for the continuance of peace at home, and to the necessitous a more secure and generous measure of that assistance to which they have a claim. People whom age or infirmity has rendered incapable of earning their living are entitled to a greater degree of State provision than they at present enjoy. The economic policy and the reform in the system of taxation which have hitherto been pursued will be strictly adhered to."

The speech then goes on to say that at a moment when matters connected with the internal institutions of the Empire present far-reaching and difficult problems, the solution of which is not to be mastered in the short term of a Parliamentary session, but which the Emperor has felt it his duty, before God and man, to put forward, he rejoices the more to be able to express his entire satisfaction at the state of foreign politics. If in the last ten years, falsifying many a prediction and many an apprehension, he had succeeded in preserving for Germany the blessings of peace, he had yet in no previous year been able to look forward to the future with such confidence in the continuance of that benefit as at the present time. The speech proceeds:—

"The meetings which we had with the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary at Gastein, and at Dantsic with the Emperor of Russia, were the expression of the close personal and political relations which unite us with the Sovereigns so closely bound to us by friendship, and Germany with her two mighty Empires on her borders. These relations, founded as they are on mutual confidence, constitute a trustworthy guarantee for the continuance of peace, to which the policy of the three Imperial Courts is with one accord directed. We may rely with the more certainty upon this common policy of peace being successful, that our relations with all other foreign Powers are also most friendly. The belief in the peace-loving trustworthiness of German policy has gained a hold with every nation, and we regard it as our first duty to God and the German Fatherland to strengthen and justify that faith."

Immediately after the reading of the message the Bavarian Envoy proposed three cheers for the Emperor, which were heartily given.

A telegram from Constantinople, Nov 17, states:—The Porte has addressed a note to the Greek Minister demanding that all the Hellenic post-offices in Turkey shall be closed within three days in order to avoid the necessity of the Ottoman authorities employing towards them the same measures which the Hellenic Government has thought proper to use with respect to the Turkish post-office at Larissa.

M. GAMBETTA AND THE GERMANS.

GAMBETTA is now Prime Minister. Certainly he has become a different man to what he was in 1871, but it is a question whether at the bottom of his heart some of the old desire for revenge does not still remain. We believe that this question can confidently be answered in the affirmative, if only conditionally. The mad "*revanche*" at any price Gambetta will not pursue any longer, and so far the accession of the former dictator need not disquiet us very much, apart from the confidence which the German people can have in their own strength. But on a favourable opportunity presenting itself, Gambetta will do everything to get Alsace and Lorraine back again. But circumstances are more powerful than men, and the present situation is by no means calculated to make the French think that foreign enterprises are desirable. Abroad France stands completely isolated, thanks to the Ferry Ministry, and especially thanks to the Tunisian Expedition; at home, however, there is a grand field for Gambetta's activity. The Bonapartists, the Clericals, and particularly the *Intransigeants* will make his life sweet enough; and even on purely economic ground there is no lack of burning questions. How he will get on well with all these is a question which in the first place and almost exclusively interests Gambetta; this adventurous man will be will wear himself out in the Ministry, and that his end will be a precipitate fall. We must wait to see about that. To foreign countries the circumstance is of importance that the secret power has ceased, and that its possessor henceforth must officially represent his efforts; that the intangible secret influence is at an end, and that we have no longer to deal with puppets but with acting men, who cannot evade their responsibility. Gambetta's first acts of government—of that we may be sure—will not have any other than quite a pacific significance, as is the custom with all new Ministries. Whether herein Gambetta will merely follow a custom or will imitate his real programme therewith will soon be seen. If Germany regards Gambetta with great suspicion he cannot complain, for he has given occasion enough for it. Nevertheless, in his case more weight must be attached to deeds than words. Perhaps the new situation will make a new man of him, and perhaps the acts of the Minister will refute the words of the former opposition leader. New situations require new men, but new men often create new situations. —*Die Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, Nov. 12.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

ON Nov. 17th an action in the Queen's Bench Division for breach of promise of marriage—"Hewson v Truefitt"—in which the breach was admitted by allowing judgment by default, was heard before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, at the Middlesex Sheriffs' Court, to assess the amount of damages to be awarded, the claim being £3,000.

Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Smalman Smith appeared for the plaintiff, Minnie Hewson; Mr. A. Leslie, solicitor for the defendant, Henry Truefitt.

The learned counsel (Mr. Digby Seymour), in opening the case, said the plaintiff was a young woman of twenty-two, one of eight children of Mr. Hewson, who was a licensed victualler at East Lynn. She had been for some time and was still a barmaid at the Gaiety Restaurant, in the Strand. The defendant, who was older than the plaintiff by a few years, was the son of Mr. Truefitt, the well-known perfumer, he being an architect, in Southampton-street, Holborn. After an acquaintance of about eight months, which commenced at the Gaiety Restaurant, the defendant made a proposal of marriage, and was referred to her father, who gave his consent. A trousseau was provided out of £100 the defendant gave her, and the day of the wedding had been appointed and arrangements made as to the furnishing of apartments, when the engagement was broken off, the ostensible reason being that the father of the defendant objected to the match. In the letters which, in addition to passages in letters to the young woman by the defendant in which he addressed her as "My dear little kitten," with "much love and lots of kisses from your loving Harry." He had given her a ring, and had taken a box for her at the theatre. She had accompanied him to Brighton and other places, and he always behaved as a gentleman would to his intended wife. He (Mr. Seymour) had to complain of the defendant's conduct after the affair was broken off, by which he had added insult to injury. The plaintiff had given him her photograph, and it had been returned to her, mutilated to the Gaiety, and addressed to her, "Minnie Hewson, Barmaid, Gaiety Bair, Strand," and since then he had been at the restaurant and walked past her, tossing up his head. The defence, no doubt, would be want of means and the father's objection, but he simply that was no answer to such a case, which was one for substantial damages.

The plaintiff was called, and confirmed the statement of her counsel. She became acquainted with defendant at the Gaiety Restaurant as one of the customers, and when he began to pay her attentions he told her who he was, and always behaved as a gentleman. He had a box for her at the Haymarket, and made a proposal of marriage, and she told him to consider what he was doing, as she was only a poor girl. They met in Kensington Gardens the next day, when she told him her father was only a tradesman, keeping a public-house in East Lynn, and he replied that his father was only a tradesman. He wrote to her father, and in the letter, which was read in court, said he wished to marry her, and had £2,000, which he would settle on her, and he had £100 a year as architect, and was very fond of Minnie, mentioning his family as well known. He gave her ten £5 notes and £50 to provide her trousseau, to save her from applying to her father. All went well, and they were to be married at King's Lynn. Nothing was said about his father objecting to the wedding until she received a letter from the defendant saying that the governor had sent him a fearful letter saying that if he married her he would never have a shilling from him. The best thing was to consider the engagement at an end, and he would send her a cheque for £100 and never come to the Gaiety again. She declined to release him from the engagement, and as to the threat to put the matter into other hands that made, he said in a letter, no difference to him, as he meant to stick to her. She had said, "Is this what I have been looking for?" when she saw the large envelope addressed to her as "Bairmaid" and the blotched photograph, the plaintiff said she believed the address was in the defendant's handwriting. On cross-examination she said she had been in the habit of the Gaiety restaurant, and admitted that occasionally there was "chaff" at the place, and the language not very refined. After the young woman had given her evidence she was taken out of court in a fainting condition.

Mr. Hewson, the plaintiff's father, said since the engagement was broken off his daughter had suffered in health.

Mr. Leslie addressed the Court for the defendant, urging that he was without means and could not employ counsel. He would put him into the box to show that such was the case.

The defendant was then sworn. He denied that he had sent the mutilated photograph or had addressed the letter to the plaintiff as "Bairmaid." He should have married her but for the interference of his father. His father told him if he married her he would not hear from him again. Besides he had seen a lady with whom he had fallen in love, and had, in fact, changed his mind.

Mr. Leslie asked his client if he was serious, as he had had not heard of the matter before, and was answered affirmatively.

The defendant went on to say that he had spent the £2,000, or squandered it away, and his things were detained for £4. He had lost money by betting and had lived fast. He spoke to his father, but did not speak to his other relations. He had no assistance from his father, and no means.

In answer to the Court, the defendant said he was living with the other lady he had fallen in love with as his wife.

Mr. Leslie referred to some of the letters of the young woman, which were not very refined in the terms in which they were couched. She addressed him as "Dear Truffles," and began, "How are you, old boy, is your poor legs better?" alluding to an accident he had met with. In his letters he had styled her "his darling," and she reciprocated by calling the defendant "my darling Harry" and her "own darling Harry," and in another letter indulged in a remark which it was said was from the "Forty Thieves" burlesque.

The jury, after consulting for more than half-an-hour, asked if a verdict of ten would be accepted, and the defendant's solicitor objected.

After another half-hour's consultation, the jury returned into court with a verdict for £150 damages.

The learned Under-Sheriff certified for a special jury.

M. DE CASSAGNAC'S LATEST DUEL.

PARIS, Nov. 13.

THE duel fought yesterday between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Adrien de Montebello is after the Ministerial crisis, the event of the day. There has been for some time a bitter grudge between the two, which was aggravated by M. de Montebello's attempt during the elections to werst the constituency of Mariande, orginally represented by M. Granier de Cassagnac, from his son. The contest was keen, but the Bonapartist triumphed nevertheless. For some weeks there seemed to have been a sort of truce, but M. Paul de Cassagnac took offence at M. de Montebello's congratulating M. Clemenceau on his attack on the Government, and on the following day the *Pays* appeared with a furious article against M. Leon Say's chief secretary from its impetuous editor's own pen. The insult was too gross to be passed over, and M. Adrien de Montebello accordingly at once despatched two of his friends, the Vicomte de Saint Pierre, senator, and M. Casimir Périer, deputy, to M. Paul de Cassagnac for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of a hostile encounter. These gentlemen were promptly joined by M. Georges Brame, deputy, and Commandant Blanc, acting for M. de Cassagnac, and it was decided that the duel should take place on Saturday afternoon at half-past one at M. Buloz's estate at Epinay sur Seine.

Punctual to the minute, principals and seconds appeared at the trysting-place, but it was not long before it was soon perceived that the ground selected would not suite, and an hour was spent in search of a better arena. Finally a spot was found that answered every requirement, and the adversaries were soon face to face with pistol in hand. The latter, of course, performed experiments calculated to give pain to two monkeys, and in violation of the restrictions imposed by the above Act.

Mr. Waddy, Q.C., Mr. Besley, and the Hon. Bernard Coleridge appeared on behalf of the Victoria-street Society for the protection of Animals from Vivisection, by whom the proceedings were instituted; Mr. Gully, Q. C., and Mr. Houghton appeared for the defence.

A long time before the court was opened the doors were besieged by a large mob of students, who indulged in shouting at the top of their voices. It was understood that a notice had been sent round to the hospitals, inviting the various students to attend the court, as a consequence of this Mr. Chief Superintendent Thomson and Chief Inspector Wood were in attendance near to the court with a number of police-constables. Several ladies and gentlemen interested in the case occupied seats on the bench.

Sir James Ingham, addressing the defendant, intimated that, by the provisions of the Act he could be tried by a jury, and asked whether he would prefer that course or have the case dealt with summarily.

Mr. Gully decided upon the adoption of the latter course.

Mr. Waddy then addressed the magistrate. The learned counsel said he did not intend to deny that Dr. Ferrier's experiments were done with the best motive, or that they were perfectly justified in the interests of science, but the question was whether an operation having been performed six months ago on certain animals it was in contravention of the fourth section of the Act to keep these animals alive for the purpose of having other experiments performed upon them.

Sir James Ingham said as the offence was committed six months ago, his power was gone. If the continuation of the experiment was shown to be an offence, he had power.

Mr. Waddy said as far as he went the actual cutting of a wound was performed six months ago. But he would try to prove that the pain did not cease then. Mr. Waddy then gave a description of a meeting of the International Medical Congress at, and is thought particularly to provoke a storm by playing with a gown or apron, rubbing her face, licking her fur the wrong way, &c. Provoking a cat will certainly bring a gale, in sailor belief, and drowning one will surely raise a tempest. Fielding, in a voyage to Lisbon (1753), says, "A kitten at last recovered, to the great joy of the good captain, but to the great disappointment of some of the sailors who asserted that the drowning of a cat was the very surest way of raising a favourable wind." Paws on the surface of the water are in sailor-lore "cat's paws." There is a Hungarian proverb that a cat does not die in water, hence its paws disturb the surface. A larger wind than a cat's paw is a "cat-skin." So it rains cats and dogs, and the stormy north-west wind in some parts of England is the "cat's nose

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Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in revitalising and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nerveus, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerfull Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems, to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and re cruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, engraven thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England

THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechy, Kurrachee.
K. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,

DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF

THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of

BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,

With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each,—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT.

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & CO., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
HON. W. P. ADAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London. Extra Quality," with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper, Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,

FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,

TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.

Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.

No. 15, Re. 1-8 | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;

Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	„	125, „	2
Florida Water	„	140, „	1
Violet Vinegar	„	160, „	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade.

For promoting the Growth of the Hair. No. 253, Rs. 2-8.

Agua Amarella.

Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour. No. 336, Rs. 2.

Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance. No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste,

Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR.

No. 300, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 301, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP,

Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,

P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5,

Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,223—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th Dec.
L. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd "
Ex. MONGOLIA	2933	530	W. E. Thompson	24th "
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	29th "
				1882.
L. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th "
L. ROME	3032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th "
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	800	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2284	500	R. Harvey	9th "
L. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th "
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd "
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th "
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th "
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd "
L. AUSTRALIA	3954	600	T. Alderton	30th "
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	3032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
— ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	20th "
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via London, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	16th Dec.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th "
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	27th "

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	275

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle. A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, Dec. 2nd, 1881.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R 520	Including	I Class ..R 520	including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do.... 353	wines.
III do.... 140	Without food.	III do.... 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Sunday, the 1st January, 1882.
MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1-82.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
"	II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 55
From Naples,	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
"	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 19, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143
To Port Said	320	255	131
To Suez	300	240	122
To Aden	170	130	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Stubli, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd January, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited) Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
[illegible]	G. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st Dec.
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,700	400	5th Jany

These fine Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Steamers carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For freight and berths apply for information, and any further information apply to

EDWARD, BAYES & CO.

[illegible] BOMBAY,
[illegible] STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at a large reduction on the following [illegible]

Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Cases, Parcels, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, lowest rates of freight, to foreign supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, R 2-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. CHANDA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 14th December, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th December, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Poo, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, 1881, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 Tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th December, 1881.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, PASSENGER, OVERLAND PARCELS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GOODS and PACKAGES of all descriptions despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, to all parts of Europe, with Economy, Safety, and Punctuality.

CUSTOM HOUSE and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.

PASSAGES engaged free of Commission by any Line of Steamers.

LUGGAGE collected and forwarded to and from all parts of the World.

PASSENGERS met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses. Every assistance rendered to Constituents or their friends arriving at or departing from Bombay.

DRAFTS, Notes, and Sovereigns supplied at the current rate of Exchange.

INVOICES collected against delivery of Goods.

SUPPLIES.—Every article for Messes and Domestic use, including Wines, Spirits, Provisions, &c.

CONTRACTS entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.

AGENCIES and CORRESPONDENT THROUGHOUT ALL THE PRESIDENCIES.

AUCTION SALE OF THE P. & O. COMPANY'S S.S. CHINA.

UNDER instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Auction at the Prince's Dock, at 3 p. m., on MONDAY, the 12th December, the

S. S. CHINA, 2016 tons, 400 H. P.

Built by Mr. John Laird of Birkenhead. She is fitted with compound engines of 400 H. P. by Messrs. Humphrys and Tenant, with cylinders 43 and 97 inches, and has tubular boilers. Her dimensions are, length 280 feet, breadth 36 feet, depth 30 feet.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, or to

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	"	5 4
Do. Pts	"	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

THE COMPANY'S WHOLESALE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS, FOR DECEMBER, 1881,

Sent Free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

IN the above we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of our Medical Friends and Constituents throughout India, to whose notice and that of the Profession generally we submit the following considerations:—

Through our London Agency we are in a position to avail ourselves of all favourable fluctuations in rates, and of personal selection in the best markets.

Many Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Preparations heretofore imported are now prepared in our own Laboratory, ensuring purity, freshness, and reduction of rates.

The rates will be found very moderate, and indents for large quantities will meet with liberal reductions.

Our Staff and other resources are such as to enable promptitude of execution and despatch of all indents entrusted to us.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.—SEASON 1881-82.

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

MISS EDITH WILSON begs to announce that Miss Eliza Gordon, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Rose Foote, Mr. F. Merer, Mr. G. Foote, Mr. A. B. Tapping and Mr. L. Ward sailed for Bombay on November 23, and that the season will commence on December 24.

Plan of the seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
DELIGHTFUL ESSENCES & BOQUETS FOR THE SEASON.

A FRESH supply of the above has been just received by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,
AN UNEQUALLED REMEDY
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SICK ROOM REQUISITES,
AND ALL ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

GUARANTEED, GENUINE, and all Preparations made in strict accordance with the PHARMACOPŒIA.

All up, country Orders attended to promptly, and executed upon the best terms.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT is kept open day and night, under qualified assistants, where Medicines from DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES, are dispensed with Genuine Articles at Moderate Prices.

☞ Revised Wholesale and General Price Lists sent free by post on application.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE on Telephone matters to be addressed to A. B. CHALMERS, Esq., Manager, Bombay, care of BENN, ASHLEY & CO., Agents, until further notice.

CLEMENT D. LEGGATT,
General Manager in India & Ceylon.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th Dec. 1881.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the articles MOWRA-FLOWER, MOWRA-SEED, and NIGRESED to the tonnage scale, and that the measurement of them will be tested in the godown of Messrs. Ralli Brothers at Mugid-bunder, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, p. m. (L.S.) [illegible]

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th December, 1881.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 8.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that SANTOOKJEE SORABJEE SANTOOK and DHUNJEEBHOY SORABJEE SANTOOK, respectively of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, have CONTRACTED TO SELL to HORA CURRIMJEE ALLYBHOY, also of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant:—Firstly, All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the several messuages, stables, huts, sheds, buildings and erections of whatever kind built and standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the southern side of New Sonapoor Lane, and western side of Trinity Chapel Street, in the sub-district of Fort, and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the Trinity Street, partly by the property of Manockjee Daleebhoy Popat, and partly by the property of Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxter; on the west partly by the yard or compound of the dwelling-house of the said Santookjee Sorabjee and Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Santook, and partly by the property of Rustomjee Hormusjee Bottliwalla, partly by the property of Rustomjee Cursetjee, and partly by the property of Heeraghur Tullokghur; on the north by the New Sonapoor Lane and partly by the property of Pestonjee Hormusjee Santook, partly by the property of Eduljee Jamsetji, partly by the public passage, partly by the property of Muncherjee Burjorjee, partly by the property of Cursedjee Pallonjee, partly by the property of Muncherji Dadabhoy, partly by the property of Pestonjee Hormusji, partly by the property of Rustomji Pestonji Russia, partly by the Trinity Cross Lane, and partly by the Trinity Chapel; and on the south partly by the property of Hormusjee Billia, partly by the property of Rottonjee Muncherjee and others, and partly by the property of Ookerjee Fuckeerjee Devacha, partly by the property of Awabai, widow, and lastly by the well of the said vendors. And Secondly, all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 114 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the east side of and fronting the Sonapoor Beach Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Pension and Tax No. 176, new Collector's No. 1,900, and new Survey No. 8,356, with the messuage standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 85, and at present under No. 105, and bounded on the north by the 4th Marine Lane, on the east by the house of Dinshaw Sorabjee Mistry, on the south by the house of Avabai, widow of Rustomjee Shapurjee Vacha, and on the west by the said Sonapoor Beach Road, and which said land and messuage were formerly in the occupation of the Parsee Gymnasium. All persons having any claim or claims on the said properties, or either of them or any part hereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office, No. 41, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed, and all claims and demands will be considered null and void.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1881.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

THE following articles have appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India* during the past two years, illustrating the Topography and History of Bombay and Western India:—

EESAGHUR,
TORNA,
THE MARTYRS OF TANNA,
POONA AND THE PEISHWAS,
BOMBAY BEGINNINGS,
SIVAJI,
GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
ANGRIA KOLABAH AND THE PIRATES,
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY,
SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH IN BOMBAY, 1804-12,
THE FORT OF RAIGHUR,
THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752,
THE BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY, 1661,
HORATIO NELSON IN BOMBAY, 1775,
NAPOLEON BOUNAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798,
SIR JOHN MALCOLM,
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
WESTERN INDIA IN 1683.

It is now proposed to publish these sketches in a collected form, and as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is forthcoming to warrant their publication, the writer will assist in revising or adding to the same. The price is fixed at Rs. 5, and the names of subscribers will be received at the office of this paper during the current month, addressed

BOOK OF BOMBAY.

December 1, 1881.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand.....Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ..... " do. Pts. " 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD SEASON, 1881-82.

NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE LATEST PRODUCTIONS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

TAILORS. HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS.
3, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOLTON & COMPANY

Have the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

RAMPART-ROW.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,

FORT, BOMBAY.
CRAWFORD MARKET BRANCH—ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD

FRESH FISH, ICE, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

OILMAN'S STORES and OVERLAND PROVISIONS, fresh by every Mail-steamer.

HAMS in Canvas, 6 to 15 lbs. each. BACON in Canvas and on Cut.
CHEESE, Dutch or Ball; Cheddar or Loaf; Gruyere and Double Gloster on Cut.

Christmas Cakes of all sizes.
Holly and Mistletoe Sprays.
Christmas and New Year Cards.
Chocolate and Chocolate Sweets.
Bon-Bon Crackers, Fun and Frolic.
Toys, English, American, French and German.
Photo and Scrap Albums.
Tricycles, Large and Small.
Kopt's Compressed Soups and Vegetables.
Chicago Corned Beef and Ox-Tongues.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!! ZOEDONE!!!

December Price List sent free on application.

W. J. ESSAI,
CORNER OF FORBES STREET AND MEADOW STREET.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!! ZOEDONE!!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.

MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and re-furnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF

"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,
Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... " 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SQUARE PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

THE above makers are already favourably known, and have acquired a special reputation in the Cape and Australian Colonies, China, Japan, Bengal and Madras; and Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in introducing their superb instruments to notice in the Western Presidency.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
SEASON 1881-82.
Descriptive Price List free by post on application.
COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1882.
Descriptive Price Lists free by post on application.
COOPER & CO., MEADOW-STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I NO LONGER have any CONNECTION with the firm of Messrs. PEREIRA D'SOUZA and Co. of Meadow-street, and that I HAVE THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as a repairer and tuner of Pianofortes and the Musical Instruments at the undermention address.

L. S. J. PEREIRA,
Tuner and Repairer, 43, Meadow-Street.
Bombay, 1st November, 1881.

MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS are a safe, efficatious and agreeable remedy for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and all other THROAT and LUNG DISEASES.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS have cured thousands as the PRESS and a very large number of CERTIFICATES from MEDICAL and OTHER HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN TESTIFY.

MOTIWALA'S COUGH PILLS owe their great popularity and very extensive sale all over India to a rare combination of CHEAPNESS with efficacy and pleasantness of taste with freedom from harm.

Sold at 1, 6 and 10 annas per phial by B. S. MADON and Co., 12, Meadow Street, Fort, and all medicine vendors and shopkeepers in Bombay and the principal cities of India.

MANUFACTURER: S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere-road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, Top floor of a HOUSE in Elphinstone-circle, furnished or unfurnished. Rent cheap. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
23, Meadow-street. House Agent.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions forwarded buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S TO-DAY, an iron-grey stud-bred COLT, height 14-2, just broken to harness.

BENNETT'S AUCTION TO-DAY. A strong GHATI PONY, accustomed to the Hills, good all round, saddle or harness.

WANTED, a certificated ENGINEER for a COTTON-SPINNING MILL. Apply, with testimonials, to E. D., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, the yacht "Wandle," schooner rigged, lately re-roped, has 5 sails, very good sea boat, Rs. 350.—Y. J., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, EXPRESS RIFLE, 450 bore, D. B. C. F., in case, good as new, cost 60 guineas in London. Rs. 400. Apply to W., care of this paper.

ON VIEW, Mr. C. A. Turner's valuable household FURNITURE, to be sold at Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, on MONDAY, 12th December, at 1 p. m.

FOR SALE, fresh HAMS in canvas, just received per s. s. Brittania. Price 10 annas per lb. wholesale; 11 annas retail.—CRAWFORD and Co.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla's valuable hou-ehold furniture, pink Phaeton, &c., at No. 6, Tardeo Road, to-day at 1 p.m

PERSIAN HORSE REQUIRED.—Required a Persian saddle horse, 15 hands high, to carry 13 stone. Price about Rs. 600 or Rs. 700. Apply to X., care of Manager, *Gazette*.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.—In continuation of our advertisement of the 2nd instant, we beg to announce the arrival of the horses expected by us.—C. STEPHENS & SONS.

DRESS MATERIALS.—Nun's Cloth, Light and Dark Coloured Cashmeres, Zenanas, Sateens, and coloured checked Cambrics.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MILLINERY.—Dress Bonnets and Hats in great variety, trimmed and untrimmed Children's Bonnets and Hats, French Flowers, Feathers, Laces and Ribbons.—Mrs. LAKE, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, DOG-CART, with moveable fair weather and rain hoods and apron, by Stephens, Bombay, in thorough order, with harness and handsome Bay Arab Galloway, rides and drives. Price Rs. 800. Apply to W., care of this paper.

MESSRS. F. L. and Co. are prepared to make to order Gent's gold Albert chains, Ladies Victoria chains, Ladies' necklets, &c., in 9, 15, 18, 20, 22 and 24 carat golo. Having engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English Chainmaker, they can guarantee the outturn to be equal to the best London make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in their Jewellery Department. Repairs carefully executed.—FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GREY PONY FOR SALE at BENNETT'S on SATURDAY. Young and good in saddle and harness.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE, a steam-steering Apparatus from the wreck of the s. s. MacGregor. Apply to Sir CHARLES FORBES and Co.

FOR SALE, 12 wrought-iron Water Tanks, 6 feet cube. Tenders invited for one or more.—Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld.

'X MAS and NEW YEAR CAKES set at very moderate charges, and of the best quality, at JOSEPH BAKER, Confectioner, No. 36, Bellasis-road.

THE EAST INDIA ART MANUFACTURING Co., Manufacturers of Art, Furniture, &c., have REMOVED to 128, Gowalia Tank-road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a few sets of second-hand Billiards, Pool and Pyramid BALLS, nearly as good as new, at half the price. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 35 per dozen quarts, Rs. 37 per case of 2 doz. pints. Royal pale Sherry, Rs. 15 per dozen. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR SALE, a recently imported English Mastiff in excellent condition. Age 2 years, Height 30 inches. Apply Messrs. Stevens and Sons, Girgaum

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, handsome Bay Arab, 14-1½, 6 years old, up to weight, quiet charger, has been in harness. Price Rs. 600. Any Veterinary examination. Apply Dr. MARTIN, Ahmednagar.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a MILL for the ALBERT EDWARD Co., Limited, Broach, will be received up to noon of the 12th instant.—GREAVES, COTTON and CO., Agents.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

B. V. R. C. FANCY-DRESS BALL!!—The above BALL will take place on or about the 13th January next. Further particulars hereafter.

FOR SALE, a light open PHAETON in thorough repair, suitable for single or pair of horses, and stylish Bay Arab colt, 5 hands, 4 years old, thoroughly broken into harness. Price Rs. 1,000 for the turn-out. Apply to C. STEPHENS & SONS.

BREWERY PUPIL.—A Gentleman can be received as Pupil in the Murree Brewery Co., under two years indentures. For particulars as to premium, &c., apply to Managing Brewer, Murree Brewery Company, Limited, Murree.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES! Suitable as Chargers, Hunters, Hacks, and for single and double harness. Scott and Co. are now in a position to show the above horses broken to saddle and harness, and a reasonable trial given.

VERY Elegant 'Xmas and New Year Cards from one anna to Rs. 4. Fancy Presents for 'Xmas and New Year. French Confectionery, Chocolates,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.

GOVERNMENT PAPER last night went down as low as 101¼ for 4 per cents., but with improved advices from England we have increased to 101 7-16 to 101½. In 4½ we hear of no business, but the rate in England has also advanced 2 per cent.

Port Trust Bonds we quote 99½, and Bank of Bombay shares 749¾ to 750. Shares of some of the Spinning Companies have been in very active demand, and prices are in some instances considerably higher. Dhurrumseys have advanced to Rs. 725. Petit to 1415 to 1420.

EXCHANGE is much the same, and we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...	1s. 7 31-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	...	1s. 7 15-16.
Do. 3 Months' sight	...	1s. 8 5-32d.
Credits 3 „ „	...	1s. 8 9-32d.
Documents 3 „ „	...	1s. 8 5-16d.
France 3 „ „	2-13¾ to 2-14	

Cotton is again dull, and prices of some descriptions are again lower. Fully Good Fair Omras have been sold at Rs. 195, and Good Fair Omras have been sold at Rs. 205. In Broach Hingunghat and Dholeras, however, we do not hear of any change. The Liverpool Market yesterday closed quiet, but prices are unchanged, and sales amounted to 10,000 bales—a fair turn over. The receipts at the American ports were 41,000 bales.

LINSEED is again quoted as declining, and the late arrival quotations are 48s. Canal, and 48s. 6d. Cape.

WHEAT is quiet.

COFFEE is quoted Good Ordinary Native 55, and Mysore 65.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods and Twist are quite unchanged, and the Manchester market is quoted quiet, but steady.

COPPER and YELLOW METAL maintain the full rates quoted by us yesterday, viz., Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 respectively, and the further advance will no doubt take place shortly, should prices at home keep steady.

The Bank of England Returns are, on the whole, favourable. They showed slight increase both in the reserve of Notes and of Bullion, viz., £300,000 in the first and £200,000 in the second, and a decrease in Bills discounted of £1,600,000. Consols and Indian Government Paper had all advanced about ⅛ all round.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	749 to 750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	120
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	2,000
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	805
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	215xd

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3 0	5 p. ct.	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	32
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	990
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	455
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	25 p. s.	600
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	445
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	50
Colabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dholiea Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	30	205
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Fort Press Co	150	2,325	2,300	300 p.s.	2,275
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	465
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 33	415
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	10 p. s.	320
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	187½
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	235	1,425
Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	20	470
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	505

SPINNING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	370
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	140
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s.	655
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	900
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	900
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	990
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	785
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	935
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	725
Empress S. & W. Co.	750	500	all	Rs. 73-8	695
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	450
Golam Hoda S. Co.	1,000	500	400	..	530
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,095
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,120
Jafier Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	600
Jewraj Hadlloo handel-sh	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,105
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,015
Madhowji United	1,000	1,000	1,000	1½ p. s.	1,025
Mahaluckshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	520
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,415
Mazagon Spinning Co.	4,000	250	250	10 p. s.	315
Morarjee Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	980
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,100
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	785
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	370
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Shahapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,050
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	645
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	875
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,030	Rs. 50	1,025

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	500
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	{160x. {150x.
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,485
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	115
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	350
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,025nl
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	A 10	34	..	24
Do.	1,000	H 100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	890
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Vvaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000		25	..	14

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Dec. 3, 1881.

Open 1,446½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,05,612	0	0
Merchandise	6,15,887	0	0
Electric Telegraph	15,337	0	0
Total Rs.	7,36,836	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,392½ miles Total Rs.	6,36,252	0	0
Increase	1,00,584	0	0

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd December, 1881, was 12,046 maunds, and in money Rs. 1,296. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1880 are as follows :—

	Week ending 3rd Dec., 1881.	Week ending 3rd Dec., 1880.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	17,573	8,089	9,489	..
Amount Rs.	11,410	5,169	6,241	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	43,008	66,452	..	23,354
Amount Rs.	12,200	21,522	..	9,322
JAGHEE—				
Weight Mds.	17,544	15,587	1,957	..
Amount Rs.	5,647	5,021	626	..
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	156	105	51	..
Amount Rs.	395	266	129	..
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	7,141	7,377	..	36
Amount Rs.	6,359	6,793	..	434
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	35,616	35,624	..	8
Amount Rs.	2,883	8,932	..	6,049
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	11,044	15,147	..	4,103
Amount Rs.	4,305	4,888	..	583
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	6,250	9,174	..	2,924
Amount Rs.	3,600	5,006	..	1,406
STATE RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	7,003	9,311	..	2,308
Amount Rs.	3,421	3,760	..	339
TIMBER—				
Weight Mds.	6,811	5,198	1,613	..
Amount Rs.	4,650	3,105	1,545	..
DRY FRUIT—				
Weight Mds.	3,908	5,471	..	1,563
Amount Rs.	3,358	3,642	..	284
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	7,579	11,064	..	3,485
Amount Rs.	2,448	2,457	..	9
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	1,01,829	89,264	12,565	..
Amount Rs.	34,624	26,035	8,589	..
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	2,65,617	2,77,663	..	12,046
Amount Rs.	95,300	96,596	..	1,296

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain R. Johnston, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsura, 1,319 tons, Captain G. R. Gavin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Black Watch, 935 tons, Captain J. McPherson, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 2,011 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (20th Nov.), via Cochin and Calicut, with a general cargo.

THE ship Savernake, 1,284 tons, Captain J. Pritchard, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (18th Aug.), with a cargo of 1,680 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
8	Savernake	Pritchard	Liverpool, Aug. 18.
9	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, Nov. 20.
	F. Issilamo	Nacoda	Damaun, Dec. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
9	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	Kurrachee.
	Chhanna (s)	Gavin	Calcutta.
	Vorwaerts (s)	Marussig	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Black Watch, McPherson, to Marseilles.
Steamer Sheikh. Johnston, to Hull.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Galatea (s), to United Kingdom.
Hiate F. Issilamo, to Quillimane and Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
5 Prince Arthur ....Whitney.....Bombay, Oct. 28.
DEPARTURE.
5 Clyde.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray (s)—35 cases ginger wine, 20 cases whiskey, and 40 cases rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co ; 41 cases whiskey, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Britannia (s)—14 packages earthenware, Gangjee Poonja.
Hispania (s)—4 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mongolia (s)—2 boxes gold bars, (Rs. 1,22,515), the C. Bank of I. A. and China ; 12 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co ; 52 boxes gold and silver bars, (Rs. 2,44,90.0), the National Bank ; 9 bales printing paper, G. Claridge and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

William Douglas (s)—100 boxes lubricating oil, Wallace and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—30 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iris (s)—20 cases mango-chutney and 10 cases curry powder, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 145 cwts coir yarn, Jeewandas Vulubdass ; 416 cwts wheat Khimjee Mooljee ; 200 cwts wheat, Gooculdass Jeewraj ; 300 bales wool, Gooculdass Toolseedass ; 300 bales cotton, Gordhundass Bhugwandass ; 73 bales cotton, Tejelly and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass ; 132 bales cotton, Kesowjee Ludha ; 156 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 175 bales cotton, Tricklechund and Shapoorjee ; 41 bales cotton, Khuttowmull Tolaram.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Finland (s)—110 cwts coir yarn, Moolchund Namidass ; 181 cwts indigo, Khattowmull Tolaram ; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonse and Co ; 5 bales hides, Mahomed Hoosein Assunbhoy ; 400 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 17 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hasom ; 4 bales hides, Rassoolbhoy Rahimbhoy ; 5 cwts fishmaws, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Galatea (s)—18,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—8 cwts oilbanum, L. Singer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Timor (s)—985 cwts castor seed, R. Lupi and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blaschcek and Co ; 3,201 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Black Watch (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Ramleh (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Shaikh (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Vorwaerts (s)—12 pots rosa oil, Rungeeldass Treebhovandass.
Malwa (s)—31 bales woolen carpets and 14 cases silk, the P. and O. Co.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 10.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

425—Jefferson, B. and D.—Pandurung Ramchunder vs Mirza Shabut Ali Ulind Aban Saheb—H. Bicknell.
429—J. Macfarlane—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs Muncherjee Bezonjee and another—Tyebjee and D. and Smith and F.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Causes.

737-81—Venee vs Cooraga Narayen.
18-212-81—Oodechund Boodajee and others vs Bhasker Jugonnath and another.
5-862-81—In person—Sir Charles Forbes and Co vs Muljee Gocouldass—Khunderao M.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

450-79—Craigie, L. and C.—A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Heath, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSE.

254-80—H. Bicknell—Thucker Purshotum Kullianjee vs Ramjee Ballajee and another—M. M. Munshi—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·934
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	63·4
Relative humidity of Air	·633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)...	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	67·0
General Direction of Wind*	N, E, ENE, E, WNW, NW, NNE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	216

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Hodgson, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 9.

DePree, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on leave, to Egypt.
Strong, Lieut.-Col., 20th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Baroda.
Dawes, Major, 17th Bengal Infantry, to rejoin, to Calcutta.
Kreyer, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on duty, to Satara.
Banister, Captain, R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 10.

There will be parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 10th inst., at the Town Hall at 5 p. m. (Madras time.) Skirmishing and the attack formation will be practiced ; 10 rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man, ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Tram-cars will start from Byculla and Girgaum at 4 p. m. (Madras time), and will carry all Volunteers in uniform free of charge. These cars will be for Volunteers only.

It is notified for information that arrangements have been made with a messman for the daily supply to members at moderate rates of tea, coffee, and other refreshments on the range at Coorla.

Bugler C. A. Engle, having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to C Company.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

RAFFIN—December 7th, at Bombay, the wife of Captain George Raffin, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CARTLAND—December 2nd, at Multan, the wife of Stuart Cartland, of a son.

DEATH.

RIVAZ—December 3rd, at Lahore, Arthur Vincent Conolly, the dearly loved son of Maior and Mrs. V. Rivaz, aged 1 year and 8 days.

CALENDER—DECEMBER, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Dec. 14th	....	0h. 56·0m. a.m.
New Moon	„ 21st	....	9h. 58·3m. a.m.
First Quarter	„ 28th	....	1h. 32·3m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 10	Volunteer Parade.	6 21·5	21	2 0m	8 16m
				1 58 a	7 33 a
Sun. 11	3rd Sunday in Advent.	6 23·5	22	2 35m	8 51m
				2 37 a	8 5 a
Mon 12	.....	6 26·5	22	3 7m	9 33m
				3 18 a	8 42 a
Tu. 13	English Mail expected	6 26·5	23	3 42m	10 17m
				4 12 a	9 30 a
Wed 14	Governor's Levée, Secretariat, 4-30 p.m.	6 27·5	23	4 19m	11 12m
				5 19 a	10 32 a
Thr. 15	.....	6 27·5	24	5 8m	0 8 a
				6 39 a	—
Fri. 16	Town Council, 3 p.m.	6 28·5	24	6 1m	0 7m
				7 51 a	0 59 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*** "AGENTS WANTED."

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE
CATHOLICON,
Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1881, *at* 4-30 *p. m.*

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levée.

Gentlemen having already been presented purposing to attend are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each ; one card will be delivered to the Ade-de-Camp at the entrance and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen not having been already presented wishing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary at least three days before the date of Levée.

Gentlemen entitled to robes on account of Judicial or Academical Office, Clergymen, being University Graduates, &c., should appear in them.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving at Bombay, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress, European Gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a Frock or Dress-coat with white or coloured Trousers and white or buff Waist-coat.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the main entrance.

All other carriages will set down at the north door and take up at the south door.

By Command,
HENRY STRACEY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Military Secretary's Office, Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 3rd December, 1881.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"OMEGA."—(1) To Dr. W. W. Hunter, Calcutta ; (2) We do not know.
SEVERAL communications, some of inordinate length, on the recent examinations are shut out for want of space.
"AINSLEY."—Forwarded to the Health Officer.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1881.

THE French appear to be once more in sight of the end of their troubles in Tunis. The remnant of the "insurgents" is making its way towards the frontier of Tripoli, with the French troops in pursuit. This would be satisfactory enough were it not that Arabs in retreat have a wonderful knack of suddenly assuming the offensive and sweeping back upon the rear of their pursuers. They played off this trick upon the French columns more than once since the present troubles began, and it is too soon yet to feel certain that they may not resort to it again with some measure of success. The Turkish troops have been despatched, we are told, to protect the frontier of Tripoli. We are not informed as to the important detail whether they are intended to protect the frontier against the Arabs or against the French. The Porte, when sending these troops to Africa, assured the French that they were being sent with the object of preventing the Arabs of Tripoli from aiding those of Tunis against the troops of the Republic. On the other hand the Turkish newspapers published in Constantinople declared very positively that the troops of the Kaliph would assist the good Mussulmans of Tunis against the infidel invader. It is very difficult to foretell the course which will now be taken, seeing that the good Mussulmans are in flight, and the infidels, who have just profaned the sacred precincts of Kairwan, are in hot pursuit. But it is easy to understand that a very trifling incident may bring about serious complications between Turkey and France. It is not only the personal desire, but the obvious policy, of the Sultan to present himself before the Mahomedan world as the protector of Islam, and he cannot afford to disregard altogether the dictates of that policy in deference to the manifest expediency of avoiding a rupture with France. When matters are in this nicely balanced position, a very slight incident may turn the scale and produce a catastrophe.

SOME years ago a writer in *Blackwood* thus pleasantly anticipated the verdict of posterity on the present generation of soldiers, who are, as they fondly imagine, not without claims to be considered scientific : "The fossilised relics of the happy generations," he says, "which went to war with gunpowder will be preserved in the museums of the future, side by side with the shreds of what may then remain of their standards, their coats of arms, their liveries, and their cockades. Fathers will take their children on Sunday afternoons (unless at that period the world employs a chemical substitute for Sunday) to gaze with curious sympathy on the skulls and thigh-bones of the simple races who used breech-loaders for weapons and coloured stuffs for emblems." Of course in the days that are to come our descendants will wonder how we of the benighted nineteenth century managed to endure life under what will appear to them rather restricted conditions, but as regards military matters there is an uneasy feeling abroad, not that we have been going too slow, but too fast. For many years it has been the custom in the British Army, as well as in the Native Army, to lay extraordinary stress upon the fact that so long as the soldier had in his hand the best rifle turned out in this age of arms of precision, he was not only safe, but he must be victorious. He was taught how to use this rifle on a range. He was instructed in the art of firing, kneeling and lying down. He was not allowed to fire in rough, windy weather, because he would damage his own score and ruin the average of his regiment. Every distance he fired at was carefully measured for him to an inch, and he always had a musketry instructor at his elbow to advise and guide him. When he had, under these conditions of quiet and seclusion, learned to hit the target a certain number of times in a given number of rounds, he was declared a trained soldier in a musketry sense. Now let us shift the scene. The trained soldier finds himself with an enemy in front of him, who differs from the target in this important respect, that as fast as you fire at him, so does he fire at you. And then his distance is uncertain from the first, and he keeps altering it in a way never seen on the range, and not apparently contemplated by the musketry regulations. And so our trained soldier in the musketry sense begins to shoot wildly and at random, and fires away round after round with great rapidity and equal harmlessness. If the battle is won at all, it is won, not owing to the rifle-fire of our men, but in despite of it. In fact it seems as though the great end and aim of all recent rifle training was to teach men to rely on their rifles, and not on themselves. There could not be a greater mistake ; and when military critics affect to be at a loss to account for some of the reverses that have recently befallen our arms, let them ask themselves if the reason we have given be not the real one.

But as in these days for every mistake that is made under the sun there is not only a remedy, but a dozen people ready to proclaim that remedy to all who will hear, so we are assured that the British soldier of to-day occasionally fails because he does not avail himself of cover. He has a spade as part of his accoutrements, but like him of old, apparently he cannot dig. In fact, we are told that the whole secret of success lies in this. The soldier must dig a hole, technically called a shelter pit, and sitting securely in this, he must fancy himself on the rifle range, and slay his enemy at long ranges. The Army reformers who so confidently prescribe this remedy do not tell us what will happen if the enemy also digs a hole, and sitting himself therein, calmly awaits the onslaught of the British soldier. It is evident that one of the two must come out of his hiding place, or big wars will no longer be finished in the course of a few weeks, or even months. But though these crude notions of would-be military reformers deserve to be laughed at, and treated with ridicule, yet we are far from denying that British soldiers expose themselves too recklessly, and signally fail to appreciate the value of cover. Shelter trenches have never been popular in the British Army. The most glorious traditions of that Army are too strongly associated with the two words of command, "fix bayonets" and "charge," that have so often been the precursors of splendid victories, to allow of men sitting in complacent inaction in shelter trenches. In a word, our soldiers having always prided themselves upon their prowess with the bayonet, are loth to believe that its day has gone by. But before quitting the subject of shelter trenches, we cannot forbear giving the following interesting and graphic extract from the "Narrative of the Burmese War," by Major Snodgrass. In December, 1824, a large army of Burmans attacked the British position, and the Burmese soldiers forming the left column of attack, "laying aside their spears and muskets," says Major Snodgrass, "commenced operations with their intrenching tools with such activity and good will, that in the course of a couple of hours their line had wholly disappeared, and could only be traced by a parapet of new earth gradually increasing in height, and assuming such forms as the skill and science of the engineer suggested. The moving masses which had so lately attracted our serious attention, had sunk into the ground, and by any one who had not witnessed the whole scene the existence of these subterraneous legions would not have been credited. By a distant observer the hills covered with mounds of earth would have been taken for anything rather than the approaches of an attacking army ; but to us who had witnessed the whole strange proceeding it seemed the work of magic or enchantment. However, the astonishment of the British soon gave way to action ; and having routed the Burmese soldiers out of these intrenchments with great slaughter, they found them to be "a succession of holes, capable of containing two men each, and excavated so as to afford shelter both from the weather and from the fire of an enemy ; even a shell lighting on the trench could at most kill but two men." In short, there is nothing new under the sun, and in proposing the universal digging of holes for the protection of soldiers in action, our military critics are merely reviving a practice as old as fighting itself. But in conclusion we must in all seriousness say that while musketry instruction, shelter trenches, and other parts of a soldier's training are all excellent in their own proper place, it is absurd to give any of them undue prominence. The first and most important thing to teach every soldier is to trust in himself, and to disabuse him of the idea that a superior rifle is of itself any guarantee of superiority. Athletics, cricket, football, shikaring, all these things form a man, and make him hardy and resolute, a good and efficient servant of the State. It should always be borne in mind that as the most practical and useful lessons a boy at school learns are those he learns in the playground, so the most valuable part of a soldier's training is that which he acquires off the parade-ground.

WE learn by last mail that the rumour mentioned by our London correspondent in a recent letter, to the effect that the India Office had allowed Mr. W. W. Hunter, C.I.E., to leave England without sufficient acknowledgment of the completion of his long labour, was not quite accurate. It is so far correct that Lord Hartington decided to reserve the final recognition of the services which Mr. Hunter has rendered until after communication with the Government of India. But meanwhile the Secretary of State addressed a letter of congratulation to Mr. Hunter, and forwarded a despatch in a similar sense to the Governor-General in Council with reference to Mr. Hunter's work.

THE burning of many churches has involved a loss of life equal to that which has taken place in Vienna by the burning of the "Ring" Theatre, but no such hecatomb of victims has ever before been sacrificed in a theatre as that which has just taken place in Vienna. Evidently the performance must have been in progress when the fire broke out, and the means of egress were doubtless of the usual unsatisfactory kind. The loss of life at the Opera House in Nice, and the still more appalling catastrophe in Vienna, will, it is to be hoped, lead to a sweeping change in the whole system of constructing the auditoria of theatres and the means of exit therefrom. The theatre which has just been burnt down is apparently the Opera Comique in the Schottenring.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

ANOTHER measure of great importance has been announced by the approaching construction of a block of buildings for the offices of the War Department and the Admiralty. At present the Admiralty is a most inconvenient building, and the various departments of the Army are scattered all over the rambling building in Pall Mall, in Spring Gardens, and in St. James' Square. It is evidently most important that these various departments should be under one roof, and not less important that the Admiralty and War Office officials should occupy contiguous apartments and be able to communicate with each other without going out of doors, and without the necessity of exchanging letters about trifles. The proposed building will run from the Horse Guards towards Charing Cross, the present Admiralty being pulled down. There is no interest attaching to the present Admiralty. It is a mistake to say that it is the old Wallingford House, erected by the first Lord Wallingford, afterwards created Earl of Banbury by Charles I. The lineal descendant and representative of that peer is General the Right Honourable Sir William Knollys, K. C. B., Gentleman Usher of the

TELEGRAMS.

THE IMPERIAL GAZETTEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

It is reported that a new edition of the *Imperial Gazetteer* is to be issued at once in India, under the superintendence of Dr. Hunter's late assistant, and that Dr. Hunter shortly obtains a seat as extra member of Council, in the place of the Hon'ble C. Grant.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

Messrs. C. H. T. Crosthwaite and A. B. Inglish have been appointed additional members of Council.

The stamp duty chargeable on the renewal or subdivision of the debenture loan raised by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay has been remitted.

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the 7th Dec.—Majors John Diston, Alfred Fitzhugh, Russell Morland Skinner, and Frederick Pearce Williams Freeman. 9th December—Major Francis Davitt, Major William Vesy FitzGerald Jacob, Major Robert Wheeler. To be Captains from 8th December—Lieuts. Aubray Devere Alexander and Robert Francis Trotter. To be Colonels from 9th December—Lieut.-Col. George Charles DeFree, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Peyter. Colonel's allowance.—Lieut.-Col. George Crommelin Hanker from 8th December. Major from 4th December, Capt. M. W. Hope Meiklejohn, General List Infantry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE "RING" THEATRE AT VIENNA.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.

The "Ring" Theatre here has been destroyed by fire. Three hundred corpses have been exhumed from the ruins. The cause of the disaster is attributed to the fall of a lamp on the stage.

AFFAIRS IN TUNIS AND TRIPOLI.

TUNIS, Dec. 8.

The remnant of the insurgents are retreating towards Tripoli, the French troops being in pursuit.

Turkish troops have been despatched to protect the Tripoli frontier.

ADDITIONAL LAND-COMMISSIONERS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Five additional Land-Commissions have been appointed in Ireland.

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell is ill.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara, with the India's cargo and passengers, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fresh Dholleras	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1-7 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
Bar Silver per Troy Ounce	54d.
Consols for account	99⅛
French Rentes	115
Great Eastern Bank Shares	4⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Friday show the following results :—

Circulation	£21,730,000	Inc. £300,000
Bullion	£20,805,000	Inc. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 40 per cent.

STEAMER REPORTS.

COLOMBO, Dec. 9, 3-10 A. M.

Oxus, from Aden, arrived 11 p.m., and mails landed 1 a. m.

GALLE, Dec. 9, 1-30 P. M.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from Colombo and Aden, arrived.

GALLE, Dec. 9, 3-35 P. M.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Aden, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, interrupted. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Perfect.

Karrachee, December 8-31 p. m.—Communication runs right as far as Berlin. The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and Nordeney are interrupted.

Karrachee, December 8, 4-30 p. m.—French Company's cable Brest—St. Pierre interrupted since 29th November.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 8.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 71·4 Farht.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9.

At 6 a.m.	68·9
„ 10 a.m.	77·5
„ 2 p.m.	85·1
„ 6 p.m.	82·1

VOLUNTEERS who took part in the sham fight at Bhandup some two years ago will be glad to hear that it is proposed to have another similar excursion about the end of the present month, probably on the 31st inst. The details have not been settled yet.

WE are glad to learn that there is some attempt being made to modify the result of the LL.B. examination. The application of a very severe test is said to be the cause of the all but general failure, and the discontent which the result has created consequently is sought, and we think very reasonably, to be allayed by the passing of grace marks to a few of the disappointed candidates who have done well and would have been successful but for the rigour of the examiners.

THE Session Judge of Surat is reported to have reprimanded an assessor for having replied to a question without rising from his seat. The judge threatened him with punishment for contempt of court if the incivility was repeated.

WE do not often hear of elopements in India, so it is something of a sensation to have the sudden flight of a young lady and gentleman from Lahore to Poona reported. The *Deccan Herald* of yesterday states :—"A telegram was received by the station-master at the Poona railway station from one Mr. Campbell, a contractor at Lahore, giving a description of his daughter, a young lady aged about 17 years, unmarried, and asking that gentleman to detain her, as she was abducted by one Mr. Roach. Mr. Baker, on arrival of the train at 9-45 p.m. yesterday, handed the telegram to the railway police, and Chief Constable Ramchunder Nursew, on seeing Mr. Roach and Miss Campbell, took immediate measures to place them before Mr. Plunkett, the City Magistrate."

THE balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches were :—on the last day of November, 1879, Rs. 11,57,39,000 ; 1880, Rs. 9,19,63,000 ; 1881, Rs. 12,15,50,000.

WE believe there is some intention on the part of Government to require all Volunteer Corps in India to adopt a uniform dress, and that the colour fixed upon is rifle-green. If such a resolution has been arrived at we trust it will be altered, so far as the colour is concerned. Some Indian corps are dressed in rifle-green already, and their experience of it is not such as should lead to its general adoption. The men of the Rifle Brigade who took part in the Squad Trial Stakes at the recent Poona rifle meeting—in which the competitors had to carry accoutrements, great coat, ammunition, &c., to the amount of 36 lbs. and double several hundred yards between firing their volleys—might give the authorities some valuable information on the point of how comfortable a thing is a dark green uniform for Indian wear. The Allahabad Volunteers are dressed in rifle-green (or rather black), and a member of that corps writes to the local paper to complain of the discomfort of marching and drilling under an Indian sun in such sombre clothes. The uniform for Volunteers in India should be a neat dust-grey. The Cheshire Volunteers, and many others at home are clad in grey, with blue or red facings, and they look uncommonly well. The colour would be much better suited to Indian wear than either rifle-green or scarlet.

On the return of Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. and C.I.E., from Europe, Mr. Jones, C.S., the Revenue Commissioner H.A.D. (Berar), will proceed on a month's privilege leave about the 18th current from Hyderabad, Deccan. Colonels Bell and Bushby still retain the officiating appointments as Commissioners of the Revenue and Judicial Departments in Berar.

THE Mohurrum festival at Multan has passed off without any incident to distinguish it. The Lahore paper says the bad blood between the Mahomedans and Hindus has nearly disappeared, and the authorities, though prepared, were never apprehensive of any collision or difficulty occurring.

COLONEL JOHN WHEELER COLLINGTON, and his son, J. W. Collington, it is said, married lately two sisters, the father taking the elder and the son the younger, and not *vice versâ*, as was the case in Calcutta some years ago. Colonel Collington is not 50 years of age yet—the lady's age is not given. Should both have families, a contemporary asks, what relations will the children be to each other ?

THE *Bangalore Post* tells the following pretty tale :—Some years ago a well-known military officer who passed much of his service in the Mysore Province was Superintendent of Coorg. While acting in this capacity the officer in question appears to have earned the good-will and esteem of the people of the little State referred to. No recognition, however, was made at the time ; but recently the Coorgs felt that it was their bounden duty to acknowledge these services in some tangible form ; and acting on this impulse, they have presented to their quondam benefactor a tea estate worth many thousands of rupees.

THE *Pioneer* :—There is no truth whatever in the report circulated by a Straits paper that the Queen had personally requested the Viceroy not to visit the Andamans. His Excellency had no intention of inspecting that penal settlement. The Viceregal party will reach Rangoon about the 20th, remain there a week, then proceed for two days to Moulmein, and afterwards direct to Calcutta, arriving about the 2nd January.

LATEST advices from Kabul report the expectation of the Amir's immediate return to the capital. He is said to have behaved with great rigour to some of his opponents, notably Shere Ali Khan Kandahari and Azizulla Khan. They have been thrown into prison and their property confiscated. Their houses have been razed to the ground, and it is believed that they will be executed. Mir Arb Shah, the father-in-law of Mir Butcha, in endeavouring to join the latter chief, was made prisoner by the Shinwaris and sent to Jellalabad. The Governor, Abdul Rassool Khan, forwarded him to Kabul, where he was imprisoned by Parwana Khan, pending the Amir's farther orders. It is said that Mir Butcha has found a refuge in Tirah. In the Lughman territory vigorous measures under the direction of the Governor of Jellalabad have been taken against the marauding tribe of the Aood Kheyl. Two villages have been destroyed, and the robber bands have been dispersed. Mahomed Aziz Khan of Lughman has been sent to Kabul as a prisoner.

THE *Englishman* has the following fair thrust at the legislative system pursued in India, *apropos* of the proceedings at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Council :—The announcement, which appeared in our columns yesterday, that it is intended to pass the Negotiable Instruments Bill at this day's sitting of the Legislative Council, will have taken the lay public considerably by surprise. The Bill was, it is well known, been for years on the stocks in the Legislative Department, having been originally sent out by the English Law Commission. Since then it has been much considered, and has undergone many changes, the principal being that, whereas it originally applied only to English bills of exchange and excluded "hundis," it will now include hundis, with a mere proviso that local usage as to "instruments in an Oriental language" shall not be affected. If the Bill extended to hundis, Sir A. Hobhouse wrote in 1875, the native community would dislike it extremely, and, even as applied to English documents, "the introduction of a Code would probably only create difficulty where none now existed." We are not informed on what grounds the present Legal Member has rejected the opinion expressed by the Government as recently as 1875, and decided to do that which Sir A. Hobhouse thought it unwise to attempt. No Bill could affect the commercial classes more nearly, none deserves more careful consideration and discussion on the part of the public and the press. But the course pursued by the Legislative Department renders discussion on our part an impossibility. Every one knows what a debate in the Legislative Council means, and what a solemn farce it is. The House is beautifully packed, the course of the debate carefully prearranged, the troublesome member is "squared," the loquacious member admonished. Then the Legal Member proposes that "the report of the Select Committee be considered." Not a person present knows anything about it, and nobody of course objects. Then follows the motion "that the Bill be passed"—the Viceroy adds a few remarks, the motion is put, and the Bill becomes law. Now we protest against the present measure being smuggled through the Council with a single day's notice ; there is much to be said by bankers, merchants, native traders, and other classes concerned. Let us have time and opportunity for a fair discussion. We observe that there is an amendment, and this technically gives any member a right to object to the discussion of the motion that the Bill be passed. We trust that Lord Ripon, who is essentially a fair man, will exercise this right, or that, if he does not, some independent member will do so ; otherwise the Bill will really pass without discussion, and the commercial community of India find itself saddled with a law for which it never asked, and which up to the moment of its passing has never been publicly discussed.

WE extract to-day from the *Manchester Guardian* of 17th ultimo, an article on "The speculative movement in the United States," which cannot fail to be of interest to most of our mercantile readers. What the writer says respecting the movements of the cotton crop is specially worthy of notice at the present juncture, when so much uncertainty prevails regarding the ultimate outturn ; at the same time the views expressed must necessarily be accepted as having a bias towards the spinner's estimate of the situation.

THE *Times* says :—An unusual delay has taken place in gazetting officers in succession to vacancies in the higher ranks of the Army, some of which occurred several months ago. The cause is said to be desire on the part of the Secretary of State for War that careful regard shall be paid to the qualifications and fitness of the officers standing next in point of seniority for promotion to the higher posts vacated.

MAJOR CHARLES FORD, of the 4th Regiment of Essex Rifle Volunteers, some time since suggested to Lord Elcho, as a member of the Council of the National Rifle Association, the desirability of instituting a revolver competition for Volunteer officers at the annual Wimbledon meeting. The proposal is said to meet with the approval of many members of the Council, and it is about to be considered at a meeting of that body.

A TRIPARTITE alliance for scientific discovery is something of a novelty. Such a combination is announced from Berlin. The German Government proposes to ask from the new Reichstag a contribution of 360,000 marks to enable them to co-operate with England and France in Arctic exploration.

THE *Athenæum* announces that a new history of Glasgow, by a youthful journalist of that city, will appear in the course of a few weeks. It will extend over nearly six hundred pages, demy octavo, and will be accompanied by some forty illustrations, one of these being a copy from Blaeu's map of the town in 1641. The work will furnish an extended sketch of the life of St. Mungo, and in later times, it is said, will throw some fresh light on the municipal history, considerable space being devoted to the progress of the city during the present century, a field hitherto comparatively unworked for historical purposes.

A LIST has been published in the Continental papers of the fortunes left by the American Presidents at their deaths. According to this, Washington left 800,000 dols.; John Adams, 75,000 dols.; Jefferson died so poor that had Congress not bought his library for 20,000 dols. there would not have been enough to pay his debts ; Maddison left 150,000 dollars ; Monroe left nothing, and his relations had to bear the cost of his funeral ; John Quincy Adams left 55,000 dols. ; Jackson, 80,000 dols. ; Van Buren, 400,000 dols. ; Polk and Taylor, 150,000 dols. ; Fillmore, 200,000 dols.; Pierce, 50,000 dols. ; Buchanan, 200,000 dols.; Lincoln, 75,000 dols.; and Andrew Johnson, 50,000 dols.

MISS OR MRS. SARAH HECKFORD writes to the *Times* to say that although without a diploma, she practised medicine for two years in India, and doubts whether there is a remunerative field for female doctors. They are greatly wanted ; but she thinks the natives, though most ready to receive them, are unwilling to pay heavy fees for services to their woman, and says that even in midwifery cases they will give a large honorarium if the child is a boy, and nothing at all if it is a girl. The *Spectator* says :—The last remark is probably true, native feeling on that matter being as incurable as that of the old Jews ; but we do not believe the general argument. Natives are rich, and like all other human beings, will pay for what they value, and they value their women. That it may be needful to claim fees in advance is possible, as they have a notion that medical attendance is a work of merit, which repays itself ; and we have no doubt that a Government appointment, even without salary, would be an assistance to the first female doctors ; but there are thousands of women in India with property of their own. The absence of a diploma would make all the difference in the amount of the fee paid, as the defect would enable the native "doctor" to discredit the intrusive European. It is a most serious pity that the experiment should not be tried at first with the assistance of the India Office, Ajmere the centre of the Rajput Courts, being selected in the first instance. Nothing would be easier than to appoint a lady "Additional Surgeon to the Residency," on Rs. 300 a month.

THE New York *Nation* :—Sitting Bull's last account of himself and his plans, if true, shows that he gets more satisfaction from introspection than most white men. He says, for instance, what very few Caucasians can say, that "he has always had a reason for everything he has done," and that "every act of his life has had an object in view," and that "no man can say he has neglected to think"—a charge which is brought with great success against white men nearly every day. He makes one other assertion which very few of us would venture on, viz., that "if he had no place in the world he would not be here," and that "the fact of his existence entitles him to the exercise of whatever influence he possesses." With us the fact of existence gives of itself so little influence that we never hear of any disputes over attempts to exercise it. Nor is every one satisfied, as Sitting Bull is, "that he was created for a purpose." In fact, great numbers of men are puzzled to know what they were made for, and so are their friends. The precise object of the creation of Democrats, for instance, is a question which vexes the mind of a great many old-fashioned Republicans. Passing from the discussion of his *raison d'être*, however, to more practical themes, Bull announces his intention to get his Sioux to settle down to farming, and that he is in great haste to see the new President, so as to make the necessary arrangements.

As a proof of what a farce the territorial system is, and to disprove the statement made by Mr. Childers in the House of Commons that the Highland Light Infantry would draw their recruits from the Highland population of Glasgow—which, as a rule, supplies one recruit a week to the whole Army —the *Army and Navy Gazette* points out that, out of a draft of 43 men which joined last month from Hamilton, its depôt centre, 25 were Englishmen, of whom 10 were enlisted direct for the Highland Light Infantry. Twenty-four general service men were also posted to the regiment, all enlisted in the York District. "In order still further to destroy the nationality of the regiment, and to make the territorial system a general laughing-stock, 32 men were transferred from the Manchester Regiment on October 31, consisting of 28 English, two Irish, and two Scotch. If this is how a purely Scotch regiment is recruited, what must be the case elsewhere ?"

Vanity Fair :—Much surprise has naturally been expressed at Archbishop Croke's letter, in which he threw over and declared against the "No-Rent" manifesto of the Land League. Now I am assured, upon excellent authority, that the Archbishop did not take this step of his own motion or of his own will. I am assured, in short, that the letter in question was dictated by Mr. Forster and was sent to the Archbishop with an intimation that if he did not at once sign and publish it he would be lodged in Kilmainham before twenty-four hours had passed over his head. This, of course, accounts for the Archbishop's subsequent modification of his letter and for his return to his old views as soon as he had escaped the danger. He did Mr. Forster's bidding—and then undid it very cleverly and completely.

LORD HARTINGTON'S attitude on the Indian cotton duty question, as disclosed in his speech to the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks, was a perfectly honest and intelligible one. The deputation asked for the total abolition of these duties, and urged in support of their demands, both sound economic doctine and Indian Government pledges. Lord Hartington admitted belief in the doctrines, but denied the pledges so far as their universality was concerned. A pledge was given only so far as grey goods were concerned, and the hope was held out that this pledge would very soon be fulfilled. As for the other duties, their abolition must depend upon the condition of the Indian revenue, which, the Lord Hartington is always careful to point out, is more precarious than the Manchester free traders readily admit. The opium revenue is so above all, because it is a revenue dependent upon the Chinese. We may force our own subjects to pay taxes, but we cannot compel the Chinese to continue to receive our opium at our own price. Should they be unable to stop the traffic at the ports by fair means, or to regain their liberty of action by force of arms, they can attack our monopoly by internal restrictions or by the competition of a home-grown drug. One way or another, this resource is one whose duration must be highly uncertain, and therefore, the resources of India being slender to a degree, it may be necessary to continue a bad tax from sheer necessity. This plea is a poor one, but in the circumstances it has got to be accepted.

BY means of an evidently inspired paragraph in the *North German Gazette* Prince Bismarck asks his opponents in the new Reichstag a very awkward question. Are the Liberals and the Clericals, he wants to know, prepared to form a Government ? The *Pall Mall Gazette* says :—To put the question is to answer it. Fire and water are not more incapable of harmonious co-operation than Liberalism and the Ultramontanes. The inference which the prince wishes his countrymen to draw is that since his opponents cannot form a Government of their own, they are bound to let him govern as he pleases. This dilemma, to which Prince Bismarck is fond of having recourse, is as fallacious as it is plausible. There is a third course open to Prince Bismarck besides resignation and absolutism, and that is to govern with some regard to the opinions of the majority. The Prince, indeed, tries to escape this alternative by saying that the majority has no opinions except hostility to himself. "The opposition," says his organ, "mainly concentrates itself in a struggle against his person." No statement could be more untrue, but it really would seem as if Prince Bismarck himself believed it. He cannot yet understand that opposition to his measures is not necessarily either hostility to himself for conclusive evidence of incurable wickedness of disposition. If he is never to be opposed about anything, why have a Reichstag at all ?

CRUELLY WRONGED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly give the following lines a corner in your journal ?

I should very much like to know why the Volunteers of Girgaum and Byculla have the benefit of a ride in the car to parade, while the Colaba Volunteers are left in the cold ? Some of them live in Upper Colaba, which is just as far, if not further, than Girgaum or Byculla.

I trust this will catch the eye of the official who has the ordering of the cars, and that the necessary arrangements will be made for the conveyance of

COLABA VOLUNTEERS.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What can be a more unwise step on the part of the University than to encourage *cramming* ? They increase the number of examinations in a faculty, and then allow students to appear at more than one examination the same year. Such a pernicious permission naturally tempts greedy and thoughtless minds to prepare for two examinations to be held as a week or two's interval in the same year. The result, of course, is failure in both ; and past overwork and present disappointment tell heavily on the mind and body of the reckless candidates who meet with this fate. Besides, in attempting to do two years' work in one, the students cannot but have recourse to cramming. But who cares to go deep into the subject and think of the effects every step the University takes is likely to produce? Who else should attend to these matters, if not the University Fellows and

COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

THEATRICALS AT AURUNGABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AURUNGABAD, Dec. 6.

For some time past a stage has been in course of construction in the Recreation Room here. This was inaugurated on Wednesday, the 30th November, by a very successful dramatic entertainment. Owing to the illness of the artist who had been painting the scenery, the drop-scene could not be finished in time for the performance, and some other decorative work in the proscenium had also to be left unfinished ; but if these are carried out with the same good characterizes the rest of the work, Aurangabad will be able to boast of a very pretty bijou theatre. The first piece represented was "The two Puddifoots," a farce by M. Morton. The characters are :—

Puddifoot, Senr. (a volatile glass-warehouseman).
Puddifoot, Junr (his son, an impressionable auctioneer).
Buffles (a bewildered bachelor).
Mrs. Figsby (his landlady, an injured creature).
Caroline (his niece, a marriageable young lady).
Peggy (his servant, and a very untidy one).

The amusement in the piece is derived from the adventures of the father and son. They are both suitors for the hand of Caroline, and to carry out their object, they each of them try to pass off for the other. This bewilders every body, and nearly drives poor Buffles (a man of limited intelligence) "stark staring mad." These two parts were well sustained, the changes in voice and manner from old to young and *vice versâ* being admirable. Mr. Buffles was still further bewildered by the various mistakes of his servant Peggy (an idle, pert, ignorant hussy). Caroline, "a young lady who had got the insane idea into her head that she ought to be married," is puzzled as to which of the two is to be "the future partner of her life." But perhaps the most telling part in the piece, and which was acted with great spirit, was that of Mrs. Figsby, who had been jilted 12 years ago by the elder Puddifoot, and now mistaking his son for him, threatens him with instant destruction by her revolver unless he consents to marry her ; at the same time, adding that a very pretty piece was My Uncle's Will." This piece is too well known to need any description. Suffice it to say that the way in which it was acted gave evidence of careful rehearsing, and showed an intelligent appreciation of the peculiarities of the characters represented. Without wishing to be invidious, it is impossible to pass over the rendering of Florence's part without praise. The way in which she shewed that she had all along a real affection for her cousin, while her pride prevented her from disclosing it, and her indignation when she fancied that he cared for someone else, was so natural that I cannot refrain from giving her special praise.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of the Governor, Apollo-bunder, 7-30 a. m.
Volunteer Parade, 5 p. m. (Madras time).

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 8th :—Savernake, from Liverpool. Yesterday :—Chanda (s), Calcutta ; F. Isslamo, Damaun.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Chimaura (s). for Calcutta ; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste ; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. China and the Timor entered the dock yesterday.

THE HARBOUR MISSION FUND.—"G. D. F." has sent us Rs. 10 (ten) in behalf of this fund.

FAIR.—The annual Memon-wada fair will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at that locality, and will continue for four successive days.

ASSAULT.—Mamoodeen Alladeen, a shoemaker, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Kissun Dayal Kotahul with a stick. He was fined Rs. 10.

ELLICHPOOR.—Surgeon Swaine, medical officer in charge of the 2nd Infantry H. C., being about to proceed on furlough, Surgeon Mullins (Madras) will officiate for him.

THEFT.—Yenkoo Yenkapa, a Madrassee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing nine pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 7-8, the property of Shiva Balloo. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PORTUGUESE CONSUL.—Senhor Meyrelles de Canto e Castro, Director of the Goa Custom House, is returning to Portugal with the intention of competing in the examination, to be shortly held, for the vacant post of Portuguese Consul in Bombay or Shanghar.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Fakeera Vittoo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal trespass in the compound of the B. I. S. N. Company's premises at Mazagon with intent to commit theft. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY AT KHETWADY.—The total number of patients treated at this dispensary during the last month was 4,993. This gives a daily average attendance of 166·4. The number newly admitted during the month was 1,070. Of the entire number 755 were Parsees, 2,380 Hindus, 1,090 Mussulmans, 192 Christians, and 576 low castes.

CHEATING.—Javer Kapoorchund was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of dishonestly inducing Shamull Gopal to deliver to him ten blocks of spelter, valued at Rs. 800, under the pretence that he would pay for them on delivery, whereas he absconded after taking delivery of the property. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Yesterday Raghoba Moroba Mantri, Maneck Moroba Mantri, and Dadoba Moroba Mantri, insolvents, appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley, the Commissioner, in person, and applied for an *interim* order, stating that warrants of arrest had been issued against them from the Bombay Small Cause Court. His Lordship granted an *interim* order for the present.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Syed Abdool Rahimon-street, on the body of Ally Mahomed Abdoola, a boy aged three years and three months, who while standing on a box and looking out of a window, overbalanced and fell out on the public road, dying about four hours after the occurrence from the injuries he sustained. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from a window on the fourth storey of a house.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.—A correspondent writes :—Another flagrant piece of jobbery has been enacted in this service, but this time in the Artillery. Lieutenant Arthur Pole Penton, R.A., who proceeded on a year's sick furlough in November, 1880, returns and finds his attached junior officer officiating commandant No. 4 Field Battery, Aurungabad. Lieut. A. H. P. Turner, R.A., entered the Army in August, 1875, while Lieut. A. P. Penton joined in January, 1873. This supersession has caused the Government of India to accept the resignation of this latter officer, who returns to regimental duty in the Madras Presidency. Lieut. R.M.B.F. Kelly, R.A. has been appointed subaltern No. 4 Field Battery, *vice* Lieut. Penton, resigned.

THEFT FROM A HINDU TEMPLE.—Last Wednesday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the *shagrith* of the idols of the Bael Bagh temple was absent. This temple is situated in Bowdwar Peit, and is commonly called Shree Vishnu's Poona temple, and is guarded by a private sentinel. When the *shagrith* returned to the temple with *naavidea*, he saw the flower garland of the idol Shree Luxmee falling down, which led him to suspect that all was not right. He next looked for the ornaments, but they were all missing. The sentinel has been arrested by the police, who are inquiring into the case. The loss of the jewels is estimated at about Rs. 1,500.—*Deccan Herald.*

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE members of C. Company, B. V. R., fired for the Kemp monthly medal at Coorla range yesterday morning, with the following result :—

	200 Yds	Total	300 Yds	Total	700 Yds	Total	Total
Sergt. Keess	33333	15	42323	14	43234	16	45
Vol. Butler	33343	16	33324	15	03224	12	43
Sgt. McCloughin	22332	12	33232	13	44243	17	42
Vol. Sanders	33322	13	23232	12	03243	12	37
Sergt. Warner	32322	12	43333	16	03222	9	37
Sergt. Steffenaur	34330	13	42233	14	02033	8	35

Sergt. Kees was medallist in January last with a score of 42.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE arrived yesterday at the Grant-road railway station at 8-30 a.m. (Bombay time) by special train. The train was drawn up on the down line platform, where His Highness alighted and was received by Mr. Monteith, Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Mr. Sunker Pandoorung Pundit, Oriental Translator to Government. After the usual greeting His Highness was conducted to a carriage belonging to His Excellency the Governor, which was in waiting, and accompanied by Mr. Monteith and the Oriental Translator, drove off, escorted by a body of police sowars, towards Malabar Hill to Dwarkadass' bungalow called "Daria Mehal," which has been engaged for His Highness's residence. A guard of honour, consisting of 50 rank and file, with band and colours, of Her Majesty's 7th Regiment N. I., under the command of a native officer, were in attendance at the station. His Highness was accompanied by Major Wilson, of the Jeypore State, and a large retinue of followers, several of whom were armed. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on thearrival of His Highness.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 11.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 50, 317, and 313.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 50 and 52. Anthem, "Judge me, O God."

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DECEMBER 11.

8 a.m. (Madras time)—Holy Communion, with short Sermon.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

WEDNESDAY.—Thursday, December 15, 7 p.m. (Madras time) Evening Prayer and Lecture. Subject, Everlasting Punishment.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(BELLASIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.)

It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Jordan, Baptist Missionary, from Bengal will supply the pulpit for a few weeks, beginning from to-morrow (Sunday), the 11th instant.

Hours of Service :—Sundays 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and Wednesdays 7-30 p.m. Bombay time.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the barque Romance. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-15, Arthur-bunder at 10-25, and the Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICE.
AFLOAT.

Divine Service on Sunday evening in Prince's Dock will be on s. s. Malwa 7 p.m. The hour of service in the harbour will be 11 a.m. Madras time. Sailors' Home 5 p.m. Madras time.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council yesterday afternoon there were present—the Chairman (Dr. Cook), Sir F. Souter, Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Col. Hancock, Dr. Pinkerton, Capt. Morland, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

THE SEWAGE OUTFALL WORKS.

The Council considered a report from the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik and Mr. R. M. Sayani on the question of the contractors' liability for extra expenditure on the sewage outfall works. On consideration the Committee were of opinion after reading the correspondence that the contractors were liable to repair the damage caused to the works prior to 21st Febuary, 1881. With regard to the damage in July, 1881, it appeared to the Committee that the Commissioner's letter of the 16th March went beyond the terms of the Town Council's resolution of the 25th February, 1881, and if the maintenance clause of the contract had been given up by the Commissioner the Town Council could not, they feared, now take advantage of it, but it was for the Town Council to consider whether before the damage was done in July the works had been completed in a thoroughly efficient and workmanlike manner. The Municipality paid very high rates for the work, which required a certain amount of skill and diligence from the contractors, and whether these had been bestowed on the works by the contractors was a question which must be decided on the evidence before the Municipality.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee proposed that the report be adopted, and that the Committee be thanked for drawing it up ; also that the recommendations contained in the report be carried out by the Municipal Commissioner.—Carried.

AN APPEAL.

A letter was read, dated 2nd instant, from Messrs. Chintoba Balumbhut, Bhasker Dajeeba, and Wassoodew Parshotum, stating that in consequence of the appearance of cholera in the vicinity of Dadur during November last they were served with notices requiring them to clean their closets, and were subsequently summoned before the Police Magistrate, who fined them Rs. 11 each ; representing that the real cause of such disease is the establishment of indigo-dyeing operations in the vicinity of the Dadur railway station ; contending that their closets are as clean as they ought to be, and requesting the Council to inquire into the matter. The matter was referred to the Commissioner.

THE PROPOSED PAWNBROKERS' ACT.

The agenda-paper contained notice that the Council would further consider a letter from the Commissioner with respect to a resolution of Government regarding the expediency of introducing a Pawnbrokers' Act or establishment of a Mont de Piété.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy asked the Commissioner if he was prepared to discuss the subject.

Mr. Nowrojee said he understood that the Government had instructed their legal adviser to frame a draft Bill or measure with the view of carrying out the licensing of pawnbrokers. He would like to know if that had been received.

Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he was not aware that any such draft was being prepared.

The Municipal Commissioner said Mr. Nowrojee had seen all the correspondence of which he (the Commissioner) knew. He believed the Government wanted to know, before preparing a Bill, what the Municipality thought of the matter.

Hon'ble Rao Saheb said he had got a good deal of correspondence upon the subject, and he hoped to be prepared to deal with it at the next meeting.

The consideration of the matter was adjourned.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

The Municipal Commissioner said that at the time of the budget something was said about the supply of water to religious institutions. Under the Act the Corporation had power to fix a rate every year, but they had no right to fix any special or compound rate. That was a question for the Municipal Commissioner, subject to the revision of the Town Council. The question had arisen whether Coorla and Bandora would be treated in the same way as Bombay. In the discussion which had recently taken place Mr. Nowrojee alluded to the water supply, but as he (the Commissioner) did not on that occasion speak at any length, he did not go into that matter, which he would speak upon at another opportunity. He would, however, ask them to remember that the demand for water in Bombay was increasing every day, and people used more water than they used to do. If they increased the Tulsi water supply they must bring another pipe into Bombay, and this would be very expensive. At present he thought they had not got water to give to the people of Coorla, and they should think of their own interests in this matter first. The chief argument of the Coorla people was in regard to the two dipping wells, and they said : "If you do not give us your water the water of this place is so bad that there will be an outbreak epidemic." That was certainly an argument that could not be very well ignored.

Hon'ble Rao Saheb said he was in favour of stopping the supply of water to Coorla altogether, or else they might stop the supply to the mills and continue it to that portion of the public who needed it on sanitary grounds, on such terms as the Commissioner might think fit.

The Commissioner.—The real question is, whether we have the capacity.

Mr. Muncherjee Banajee.—We must have a new and independent water supply.

The Commissioner.—We certainly must have a third supply.

Hon'ble Rao Saheb.—The citizens of Bombay have a right to demand that water supply outside the city should under the circumstances be stopped.

The Municipal Commissioner said that all scientific men would tell them that they could not provide an unlimited supply of water until they had a proper surface drainage scheme. He thought it was quite illegal for them to supply Coorla and Bandora. They would perhaps look kindly upon Bandora, as many Bombay people lived there ; but that was no argument against the principle. But if they went on increasing the supply they must have surface drainage and they could not have a surface drainage system until they had dealt with that objectionable item, the sewers. The consideration of the matter was deferred.

ADDITION TO A CEMETERY.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb proposed, Sir Frank Souter seconded, and it was carried, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 5,800 from surplus cash balance for the purchase of 5,800 square yards of ground, or thereabouts, lying between Mahaluxmee,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

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HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S MEDOC
BOTTLED IN BOMBAY.

Cash Rs. 9 8, credit Rs. 9 4 per dozen qts.
„ 6 0, „ „ 6 4 „ pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	„ 39

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 37 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	„ 60 0
Sparkling Moselle	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Rudesheimer	„ 26 12	..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s "*2-star Brandy	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy	„ 23 0	..
Do. Brandy "*3-star"	„ 32 0	..

CLARETS,
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Divian	„ 20 0	22 0
Chateau d'Uzan	„ 20 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 20 0	..

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs.	5 0
Do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	„	3 0
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE .....(1 doz. qts.)	„	5 0
MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim .....(1 doz. qts.)	„	6 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Absinthe.....	„ 30 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.

Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whisky you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
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AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
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NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS,
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs 9-0 per keg.

Do.	do.	„	12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8 per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	„ 8-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	„ 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	„ 11-0 do.
Do.	A W & American	do.	„ 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	„ 45-0 per case.

RIPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 13, 1881. Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

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ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.

CURE GUARANTEED.
Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that neither he nor his Establishment under the title of W. ANNUNCIATION & Co., at Kalbadavic, has any interest in, or connection with, the Establishment recently opened on the Belasis Junction-road at Byculla in the name of E. Annunciation & Co., Sculptors and Undertakers, and that neither the undersigned nor the above-named Establishment at Kalbadavic will be responsible for any debts and liabilities contracted by his son JOHN JOSEPH ANNUNCIATION, Junior, in respect of the Establishment and its business at Byculla.

J. J. ANNUNCIATION.
Bombay, 1st December, 1881.

HORSES! HORSES!—ARRIVAL OF FOURTH FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Fourth batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE and PERSIAN HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, and Ponies, &c., belonging to well-known Arab Dealer Shaik Jasim Bin Feed.—No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 3rd Dec., 1881.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

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VERMONT, AMERICA,
Their use is universal, their approval unqualified.
For delicate adjustment and durable workmanship they are unsurpassed.
HAND POWER AND WIND-MILL PUMPS and Agricultural Implements.
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Manufacture 3,000 clocks per day, of every description and at prices that
CHALLENGE THE WORLD.
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MANAGING AGENT FOR INDIA,
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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
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Send for a price-list.

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FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
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BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

SATIN CRETONNE.

Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Pile; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

H. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.

N.B.—H. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Rais of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.
BELL AND EDISON'S SYSTEM.
CAPITAL £300,000.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON.
Chairman: JOHN PENDER, Esq., P.M.
SIR JULIUS VOGEL, K. C. SIR ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, K. C. B.
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JOHN G. BIGELOW, Esq. COLONEL GOURAND.
WILLIAM W. CARGILL, Esq. HON. GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

BANKERS IN LONDON.
MESSRS. SMITH, PAYNE AND SMITHS, Lombard-street, E.C.
GENERAL MANAGER IN INDIA AND CEYLON,
CLEMENT D. LEGGATT, ESQ.

THE Company is now prepared to commence its operations in Bombay, and to connect Subscribers with the Exchange about to be erected.

THE SUBSCRIPTION will afford oral communication as often and as long as desired between subscribers over the whole of Bombay.

THE AREA over which a subscriber can converse will increase exactly as the operations of the Company are extended over the island.

THE SUBSCRIPTION will be Rupees Three Hundred per annum, and for this sum the Company will maintain, in good working order and condition, the line and apparatus of each subscriber.

THE CENTRAL EXCHANGE will be opened without delay.

THE LINES of the following subscribers are now under survey for connection with the Central Exchange, and intimation will be duly given to them, when they are connected, and the Exchange is open.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
General Agents in Bombay
Central Exchange, Elphinstone Buildings.

SUBSCRIBERS whose lines are now under survey for connection with the Central Exchange:—

Messrs.—	Messrs.—
AGRA BANK.	D. S. KEMP & CO.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN L. S. CO.	KING, KING & CO.
BENN, ASHLEY & CO.	KNOOP & CO.
BANK OF BOMBAY.	LYON, & CO.
A. BLASCHECK & CO.	W. M. MACAULAY & CO.
WILLIAM, BELL & CO.	MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
COLABA PRESS CO. IN LIQ.	MCCULLOCH, BEYTS & CO.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.	F. MASOTTI & CO.,
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.	ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
COMPTOIR DE ESCOMPT DE PARIS.	P. & O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.	THE PORT TRUST.
COTTON ASSOCIATION, COLABA.	REMINGTON & CO.
EWART, LATHAM & CO.	RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
FRASER AND MILLER.	J. G. RUSSELL.
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.	RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.	REUTER'S TELEGRAM CO.
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.	RALLI BROTHERS.
GADDUM & CO.	G. W. READ.
HONGKONG & SHAN. BKG. CORP.	SIGG, SULZER & CO.
B. & A HORMARJEE.	*Times of India* NEWSPAPER
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KILLICK, NIXON & CO	VOLKART BROTHERS
	VIRJEE ESSAHIM & WALLACE & CO.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS

JEWELLERS,

GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,

OPTICIANS,

AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S

FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S

CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.

We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.

Our House in India was founded in 1842.

And in Europe in 1815.

Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. Per doz. 2 doz. Qts.	Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton	After- .. 36	0 38 0
28 12	30 8	„ Rauzan	Dinner .. 30	0 32 0
25 12	27 12	„ Palmer	Wines .. 27	0 29 0
23 0	25 0	„ La Rose	Dinner .. 24	0 26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Jullien	Wines .. 22	0 24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	.. 18	0 20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	.. 16	8 18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	.. 14	0 16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	.. 16	8 18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	.. 9	8 12 8
26 0	28 12	Sparkling Claret	.. 27	0 30 0
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	.. 25	0 27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ..	.. 20	0 22 0
15 8	..	Graves	.. 16	0 ..

		BURGUNDY.		
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34	8 36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28	0 30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23	8 25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20	0 22 0
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28	0 30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18	8 20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20	0 ..

		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled..	58	0 61 0
54 8	57 4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	57	0 60 0
33 0	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	34	8 ..
35 4	36 12	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36	8 38 8
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34	0 36 0
25 8	27 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26	8 28 8
28 12	30 12	A. DE PAUL	30	0 32 0

		SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.		
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45	0 47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	31	0 36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45	0 47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	31	0 36 0

		STILL GERMAN WINES.		
40 8	..	Hock, Marcobrunner	42	8 ..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch	35	8 ..
29 8	31 8	Hock Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31	0 33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25	8 27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20	0 22 0
19 4	..	Carlowitz	20	0 ..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31	8 ..

CASH. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
38 12		Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12		Amontillado, choice and superior ..	black seal	38 8
28 12		Solera		30 8
28 4		Amoroso, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4		Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0		Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0		Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0		Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16 12		A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
26 12		Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal		17 8
27 12		Madeira, E. I., very superior ..	black seal	39 0
33 8		Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0
Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	PORT.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38	0 ..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine	red seal	20 0 22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port		15 0 17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine		24 0 ..

		CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.	
Per doz. Rs. a.			Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0		Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy..	28 0
29 8		White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12		Yellow Seal, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8		Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
41 4		Finest Capsule, extra superior, rare old..	47 0
22 4		RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8		fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4		DRY GIN	23 8
22 4		FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 12		WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 0
23 4		WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 0
18 0		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC. Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0		GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.	CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar, Rs. a.
15 0		Cognac, * * * *	15 8
13 0		„ * * *	13 8
11 4		„ * *	11 8
10 8		„ *	10 8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ..	..	.. Rs. 2	0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ ..	..	.. „ 3	0 „
Do. do. 3 „ ..	..	.. „ 4	0 „

Wood Taps Re. 1·8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

		WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.	
Rs. a.			Rs. a.
8 12		Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds.		CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.			Rs. a.
216		Sr. ESTEPHE	231
161	0	MEDOC	172

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

		SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.		
	4 Gals. Per Jar.	13½ Gals. Octaves.	CASH. 27 Gals. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Manzanilla...	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydonie.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OONMIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. MANECKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morenas and Co.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LADIES' SHOES! LADIES' SHOES!!

FRESH STOCK just to hand per s. s. "Peshawur," suitable for Walking, Dress, and House Wear. A large assortment to select from. Bought in the best markets. Defies Comparison. Inspection invited. Prices unequalled.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
MOROCCO SHOES, Oxford lace with a neat bow. Per pair	7 8	COURT SHOES, fancy embroidered toes, fancy colored bows, very tastefully got up. Per pair	10 8
MOLIERE SHOES, morocco, light walking. Per pair	8 0	MOROCCO SHOES, with embroidered toes to button with strap over instep, lined fancy Kid. Per pair	10 8
Patent Golosh Kid-buttoned Shoes, for walking. Per pair	9 8	GLACE KID HOUSE SHOES, plain fronts, with a very neat small bow. Per pair	8 8
MOROCCO SHOES, with bows and Silver buckles. Per pair	8 0	RACKET or TENNIS SHOES, in blue Canvass, with black morocco straps and caps, fluted rubber soles, very light and durable. Per pair	9 8
GLACE KID SHOES, low cut, toes embroidered with black beads, and bows, a very cool Shoe. Per pair	10 0		
COURT SHOES, with steel embroidered toes and fancy bows, beautifully finished. Per pair	11 8		

Racket Shoes re-soled with fluted or plain India-rubber. Gent's Boots of all descriptions in stock or made to order. Our well known make of Boots, for taste, durability, and fit are now famed throughout India.

Our great increase of business proves that for soundness of workmanship, excellence of quality and a practical knowledge of our trade we stand unrivalled.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS AND SADDLERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

PARIS, RUE MESLAY. BOMBAY. LYONS, PLACE D'HELVETIE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

The "Aux Villes de France" reputation is so widely known in the Bombay Presidency that commendation is unnecessary.

Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., after prolonged and careful attention in conjunction with their Continental Houses, have succeeded in providing their Constituents with all the

LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES AND FASHIONS,
Both in Millinery and Dress making.

THE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS
Are under experienced first-class Assistants, and only the best workmanship is guaranteed.

PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of damaged Cotton, Copra, Rice, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of whom it may concern:—
Transhipped from s. s. Africa and landed ex s. s. Bhundara and Chindwara,
A quantity of damaged cotton, copra, rice, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF RANGOON FIVE PARTS OLD RICE.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mandvie Bunder, in Government godowns Nos. 1 and 4, the undermentioned rice, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Visram Ebram & Co. by order of Sa Rayeee Amerchund.
About 8,500 bags Rangoon five parts old rice.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1881